The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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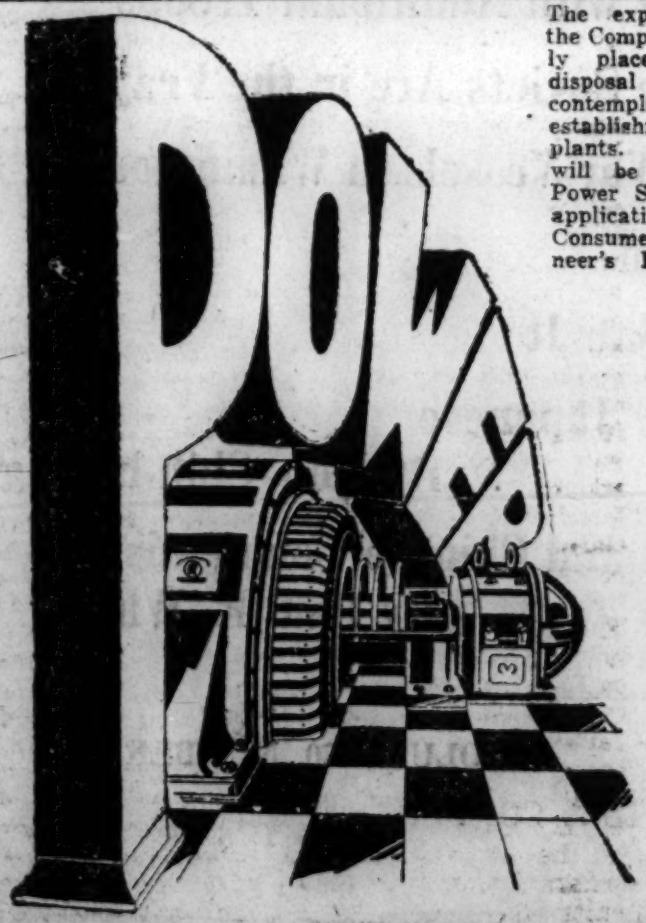

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

DEPTH BOMBS SHIVER JAPANESE WAR VESSELS IN WHANGPOO

AMERICA, in common with several other Powers, including France, recently requested, through their Ambassadors in Tokyo, that the Japanese should remove their warships now lying in the Whangpoo, opposite the Foreign Settlement, and particularly the cruiser *Idzumo*, the Japanese Admiral's flagship. Some of the Powers worded the request in one way and some in another, but America's request was the most pointed of all. The reason given by all the Powers was that the presence of these warships opposite the Settlement drew the fire of the Chinese artillery and thus became a menace to the Settlement. Up until the time of writing this the Japanese had not made any move to comply with the request made by America and the other Powers, but a day or two after such notice was given to Japan an event occurred which gave a distinct point to the necessity for having the Japanese warships removed away from the Foreign Settlement, as in the circumstances they did not help in the protection of the Settlement, but were a distinct menace to it. Most surprising to relate, two depth mines were exploded (by whom it has not been possible to learn) in the Whangpoo near two of the Japanese warships on March 1, one at 11 a.m. on the Pootung side of the river near the Japanese destroyer *Oie*. The explosion was such as to shake Shanghai sufficiently to have the rumor spread that an earthquake had occurred. The Japanese state that the only damage done to the *Oie* was to wreck some furniture in the wardroom. The second charge was exploded at 1.20 p.m. It was not near enough to the *Idzumo* to cause any damage, at least that is what the Japanese naval officers claim. The incident gave the Japanese more concern than anything that had occurred since the Shanghai operations began over a month ago. The attack came from a quarter against which no precautions had been taken. The mines were exploded by means of wires leading to the Pootung shore. The *Idzumo* is lying just opposite the Japanese Consulate. Admiral Nomura was not on board at the time the explosion occurred. The real point at issue as regards the Admiral's flagship was this: It was the headquarters of the Admiral and from it were signalled the orders for the movements of the Japanese naval units and Japanese Marines, and for all one knows, also the movements of some of the Japanese land

forces. As such, it became a particular point of attack by the Chinese and for it to hide itself under the protection of the Foreign Settlement was in itself an undesirable situation. Even though it be contended that Japanese warships are necessary opposite Shanghai for the purpose of protection, it certainly cannot be admitted for a moment that a Japanese flagship should be used as headquarters for a war on China while shielding itself behind the Settlement and thus put the Chinese in the position of either not making an attack on it or else having to take the risk of damaging either the Settlement or merchant shipping in the harbor.

Now that the Chinese army units have evacuated the Shanghai district the question ceases to be one of pressing moment, but had the operations in the Shanghai area continued for any considerable period, the other Powers would undoubtedly have made still stronger protests.

HOW LONG WILL IT BE BEFORE THE SOVIETS ARE IN THE FRAY?

ONE of the puzzling things in connection with Soviet-Japanese relations is the matter of Japanese troops travelling on the Chinese Eastern railway. During the course of this week the same sort of farce was reenacted in this respect as that which took place about a month ago. The Japanese wanted to send troops from Changchun to Harbin last month. The Soviets said they could not allow it, but in the end the Japanese troops did use the railway, and it was announced that the Soviets had acquiesced. Similarly the Japanese wished to move troops over the Chinese Eastern railway (the main line this time) from Harbin eastward (in the direction of Vladivostock) on the ground that their presence was needed to quell Chinese disturbances at a station along the line. The Soviets again denied the Japanese the permission and the first announcement was that the Japanese troops would march along the railway to their destination. But in the end the Japanese troops did not march. Instead they used the railway, Moscow having given the necessary permission. Whatever the reasons which induced acquiescence by the Soviets, it is always to be borne in mind that the Soviet and the Chinese manage the railway on a fifty-fifty basis and that the Chinese half of the management is, under existing conditions, absolutely under the thumb of the Japanese military authorities. There is every indication that the Soviets gave their acquiescence with very bad grace, the more so as in a previous Soviet statement it was pointed out that Japan was sending military forces in the direction of Vladivostock out of all proportion to what would be required to quell any local Chinese disturbances. The Soviet-Japanese fishery dispute in Saghalien waters is again to the fore and telegrams from Tokyo quote Japanese allegations that there are about two Soviet Army Corps concentrated around Vladivostock and about 100,000 troops already in the Ussuri district. These figures are quoted from Japanese consular reports from the areas concerned. The Japanese reports say that numbers of Soviet troops are arriving in the Vladivostock area from European Russia and have been doing so since December. The Soviets are alleged by the Japanese to be transporting foodstuffs and munitions eastwards by day and by night and that new forts are hurriedly being constructed at Sedunka in the Amur bay. Another Japanese report has it that the iodine factory in Olga Bay has been converted into a poison gas factory and that Communist Volunteers are now guarding the Ussuri railway.

A telegram from Nanking, Feb. 29, stated that China has decided to resume full relations with Soviet Russia. The rupture of relations between China and Russia took place at the time of the Sino-Russian fighting in North Manchuria in 1929. The Nanking Foreign Office officially announced that a special meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Government discussed the Shanghai situation and came to two concrete decisions. These were to order a punitive expedition against the newly created independent state of Manchuria and to resume relations with Russia. These decisions await the final approval of the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee at Loyang but this is mostly a matter of form.

WHAT STIMSON'S LETTER TO BORAH MEANS

IF any one was in doubt that Japan's adventure in the Shanghai area was a direct challenge to the United States of America, there is at least one person who understands that it is such and that is Colonel Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State. In his ringing open letter to Mr. William E. Borah, senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he stands squarely on traditional American policy for the integrity of China, reaffirms America's intentions to maintain the "Open Door," and generally gives notice to Japan that her present course is a violation of the various agreements which Japan has entered into and that America doesn't like it. Put in a few words Japan has challenged America on a vital point of its foreign policy, and America has accepted the challenge. There is no threat of an immediate resort to arms but there is the very plain statement that America practised self-denial in the matter of the fortification of its possessions in the Pacific, particularly the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines and in the building of warships, relying on the promise of Japan to maintain the integrity of China. The issue which Mr. Stimson puts up squarely to Japan is this, the same one incidentally that was put up at the Washington Conference: "Gentleman, this is to be a showdown. We can build and fortify with any one. In any race to that end we fear no one. Are you agreed that we shall be 'good boys'; if so we will let it go at that and agree, all of us, to restrain ourselves. But that restraint is all predicated on the assumption that all of us really are good boys. If any of the crowd begins to play tricks the agreement is at end and the race for supremacy must be run."

Japan's reaction to the Stimson letter to Borah came quickly. A Japanese spokesman stated that it would create "infinite harm," that

it was a "grave mistake," and that it would encourage the 19th Route Army in their resistance to the Japanese. The Japanese will have it that they are only fighting the 19th Route Army. The Japanese are right, of course. It will not only encourage the resistance of the 19th Route Army, but of a few other Chinese Armies as well. Just what practical effect Mr. Stimson's letter will have on the Japanese remains to be seen. In view of the critical situation of Japan's finances and the unsettled political situation within the Island Empire many of the cooler among Japan's statesmen are probably in favor of calling a halt in the aggressive tactics in China, but it is evident that they are in the minority and that the wild and reckless career of the Japanese military party will be continued on the course which it has set for itself. But if Mr. Stimson's letter means anything, and *The Review* is of opinion that it does, it means that America will almost immediately commence to prepare itself for the struggle which eventually must come. War between the United States and Japan is not going to come next week or next year, but unless Japan begins to retrace its steps such a conflict is bound to come. Such being the case it will be interesting to discuss the subject of whether such an eventual conflict would be a single combat or a tournament. The present indications are that it would be the latter. It would indeed be a strange anomaly to see Bolshevist Russia and Republican America lined up on the same side in an international conflict, but just as home politics make strange bedfellows so do international politics. *The Review* has no sympathy whatever with the Bolshevist form of government, and particularly abhors the terroristic methods by which its regime was initiated and for several years was maintained in Russia. But we feel that the correct attitude to take towards Soviet Russia is that we as Americans are convinced that the Republican form of government as exemplified in the United States is in every way superior to the Soviet system and that when it comes to a real test Soviet propaganda in America will fall flat as a pancake. Not having anything to fear from Bolshevism, America's attitude should be: Distribute all the pamphlets you like, as many as you feel like wasting your money on. We've got something better and are not "biting." Incidentally a little competition on its merits between the Soviet and the Republican system might not be a bad thing for Republican America itself. The weakness of much of America's Republicanism is due not to the lack of a proper ideal but to the lack of faithful adherence to its principles.

It will not have escaped the attention of people throughout the world that Japan has caused most of its destruction in China, both in Manchuria and in the Shanghai area, by means of aerial bombs. Japan has strengthened this arm of its service most thoroughly. Any future contest between America and Japan will naturally be a test not so much of sea power—that is still important—but of air power. The possibilities of an eventual war between Japan and America were much discussed already two decades ago and even earlier. The present crisis will undoubtedly bring to public attention again the writings of Homer Lea on this point. Two decades ago the general feeling about a war between Japan and America was that they were so far apart that they could not get at each other. Things are different to-day, however. The contact will come in the air. But some will say that America would not attempt in the case of an eventual war to bring an army to the Far East to fight the Japanese. Why not? Kaiser Wilhelm used to think also that an American army on European soil was an impossibility. But events proved otherwise, and the army got across the Atlantic quickly when the decision was once taken. Modern warfare consists mainly of three elements, man power, the ability to produce war material, and unity of purpose. In the present conflict between China and Japan, China only scores as regards the first-mentioned point. We confidently say that as between America and Japan America scores on all three. When the works of Henry Ford, General Motors, Willys Overland, Chrysler and a few others once begin building airplanes in earnest, thousands daily, and when the General Electric and Westinghouse instead of supplying material to the Japanese for hundreds of millions of dollars on credit, place their facilities at the disposal of the U. S. Government, and when the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Works, and the others begin producing war material, it would not at all be an impossibility for a stage to be reached where *an American army could fly arcoss the Pacific*, not necessarily in one stage, probably not, but by easy stages, first to Honolulu, then to Guam and then to the Philippines. Japan's few hundred planes will look puny alongside what America can produce in this respect. The Filipinos have no illusions on the point as to the fact that their Islands will be the scene of conflict if a war should break out between America and Japan. North of the Philippines lies Formosa, the island possession which the Japanese took from the Chinese, which would be the next scene of American attack. The fact that in modern days Japan would not have the ghost of a show in case of war against America, with its manufacturing capacity, should be referred to in American newspapers and magazines, together with the reasons why, more frequently than it is. Such a course would not be conducive to warfare. It would probably prevent it.

That the American government intends to maintain the "Open Door" policy in the Far East may be inferred from the fact that orders were given at Washington March 1 to concentrate the main strength of the United States Navy in the Pacific. A somewhat similar maneuver was invoked at the time of the Shantung controversy with Japan in 1919. The ostensible purpose of this concentration of American warships in the Pacific is for "maneuvring" purposes. The Pacific strength of the U. S. Navy will consist of 12 battleships, 17 cruisers, 33 submarines, 81 destroyers, 3 aircraft carriers and 56 auxiliaries—Total, 202. The Atlantic coast will thus be left practically denuded. In the course of an editorial February 6 *The Review* stated: "It would relieve the pressure on Shanghai very considerably if the American fleet now concentrating for maneuvers in Hawaii waters were to steam a few days in a generally northwestern direction." It is not at all an impossibility that this is what is going to happen.

WHEN JAPAN DECLARES WAR

BY the time this issue of *The Review* is in the hands of its readers the general assembly of the League of Nations will have been convened (or at least the date for its convocation will have arrived) in accordance with the request made by China. The next step will be that China will make a demand of some sort on the Assembly as a result of which Japan, or at least its Army, would have to draw in its horns. There is no likelihood at all of Japan being willing to do this. On the contrary it is more than likely that Japan will withdraw from the League. The next step will probably be that Japan will declare war on China. So far it has been a sort of a game of chess between China and Japan as to which would declare war first. The war is on, no mistake about that; a declaration from either side will not change that fact, but it will have a considerable bearing on its conduct in the future. Japan has so far hoped that China would make the mistake of declaring war first. Had China done so Japan would be able to face the League of Nations with a smug gesture and say that China was the aggressor. Japan so far has not wished to declare war, in the hope that action by the League could be staved off indefinitely. Once the League does take firm action, as it is almost certain that it will—indeed will be compelled to under the circumstances—Japan will have nothing more to hope for from Geneva, and once the rupture comes it is to be expected that Japan will lose no time in announcing a formal declaration of war against China. The advantage, from a practical standpoint, that Japan will gain from a declaration of war is the right of blockade. As things stand at present, China is free to import any kind of war material, particularly ammunition and airplanes, under the flag of any country, without Japan having any power to stop it. For Japan to attempt to intercept war material coming to China at present on board foreign ships would amount to piracy, and such action, particularly if it were directed towards American, British or French ships, would undoubtedly bring the warships of those countries into action in Far Eastern waters without any ado whatever. But as soon as Japan announces its declaration of war then the same old questions of blockade, contraband of war, the right of search and so on will again come to the fore as they did in the Great War, and the resulting irritation will undoubtedly be great. China being blockaded, we can then expect to see American and British ships carrying material which can be diverted to war uses (and whose eventual destination may be China) to Manila or Hongkong, particularly the latter. It will then be the aim of the Chinese to smuggle the material intended for war purposes out of Hongkong into China in the same way that opium and many other articles have been thus smuggled in peace times. These attempts will naturally bring a group of Japanese war vessels into the waters of the vicinity of Hongkong and thus another avenue for irritation, this time between Britain and Japan, will be presented. Then there will also be blockade runners, not only across the waters but through the air, and the questions of international law which will eventually arise out of the situation will probably not be settled until many years later—as was the case with the American Civil War, the *Alabama* claims, for example.

IF THE HONORABLE FEETHAM COULD REVISIT SHANGHAI!

DOES anyone remember, in these troubled days, a report by one Judge Feetham on the International Settlement at Shanghai, which occupied much time and a considerable quantity of paper which might have been much better employed, devoted to demonstrating, to the satisfaction of Shanghai Diehards and Judge Feetham himself, that the Settlement here was one oasis of peace and security in the fearful chaos of China, one place where there was the "rule of law," one paradise from whose sacred portals the flaming sword of alien sovereignty kept the demon of civil war forever out?

This report makes most entertaining reading these days, though probably only some Japanese could appreciate its rather crude humor to the full. First of all comes Feetham's claim of "security and improvement of the conditions of life." This has been so charmingly and convincingly demonstrated to the Chinese merchants and residents along North Szechuan Road and elsewhere in Hongkew recently as to call for no special comment, but it may be recalled that Feetham also referred to serious crimes such as kidnapping being engineered outside the Settlement, and therefore "beyond the control of the Settlement police." Were Judge Feetham in our midst now we wonder if he could be convinced that not only wholesale kidnapping of peaceful citizens, but murder, arson, and every fearful crime of violence has been and is being engineered inside the Settlement, and carried on not only within its boundaries but in the Chinese territory outside. Thus (to paraphrase the worthy Feetham) the main cause of this kind of crime is beyond the control of the Chinese police.

It would be interesting to see Judge Feetham take a walk along North Szechuan Road, as far as Hongkew Park, in this territory where, according to his delightful phrase, there is the "rule of law." Judge Feetham is personally said to be a not unkindly man, and it is possible that if he saw an inoffensive Chinese being beaten and kicked and stabbed to death he might intervene with an explanation that the Settlement was a place where "law" reigned supreme. It would be most interesting to see Judge Feetham try to explain this to a Japanese marine, or to one of their ruffians out of uniform. When he recovered consciousness (if he ever did) he might have altered his viewpoint somewhat. Several foreigners, indeed, have attempted interference of this kind, with very unfortunate consequences to themselves.

On the other hand, Feetham might retain his opinion unchanged. The "rule of law" obtains in the Settlement, he might argue, only our Japanese friends hadn't heard about it. Much the same as the man who, afraid to open a gate because of the vicious-looking brute barking at him from inside, was reminded that "a barking dog never bites," to which he responded that he knew that all right, but he wasn't sure if the dog did.

Does any reader remember Feetham's first condition to be fulfilled before—after decades—the Settlement might be rendited to China? "Internal conditions in China," says the Judge, "must have improved so far as to remove any

reasonable anxiety as to the future defence of the Settlement against civil war." Of course, this condition must be fulfilled. The Settlement must be just as safe against civil war as it is today before it can be turned over to Chinese authority!

An editorial writer in *The Leader* (Peiping), commenting last June on Feetham's report (which the writer termed "The Settlement's Swan Song") referred to this very point, and asked, "Is the Settlement safe against civil war today? To say that Shanghai is freer from civil war under international control than it would be under Chinese is most questionable....Or would the bland Feetham explain that European warfare is much more humane and less destructive than Chinese." The present situation confirms this very point. As with other of Feetham's statements, how logical they looked to the unthinking, and how utterly false they were in their implications. Right on the verge of the present horror, Feetham could simply ignore the possibility of the Settlement being a battleground or base of destructive operations for foreign troops.

Does the reader remember another of Feetham's essential conditions?—"The idea of 'rule of law' must take root in China and be embodied in practical and effective form in the institutions of the country." Presumably taking Hongkew as an example!

And still another indispensable condition: "The Chinese community in the Settlement must acquire sufficient experience in the working of representative institutions to enable them to assume the major share of responsibility for the administration of the Settlement with a reasonable prospect of success." What a magnificent success the Settlement administration has shown itself in recent weeks, especially north of Soochow Creek! There is no Chinese city in recent times which has achieved such success. (Let us hope there never will be.)

This is what remains of the Commercial Press printing plant, situated on Pacshan road, Chapei. It was bombed and set on fire by the Japanese in the first onslaught on the night of January 28. It supplied about three-quarters of the educational books used by Chinese at home and abroad. The loss is estimated at Mex. $10,000,000.

Come see us again, Judge. You left here a little too soon to see the most striking examples of "successful administration," and the "rule of law," and "security from civil war," and "security and improvement of the conditions of life." And see that your book is translated into Japanese, if it hasn't been already. Only a Japanese could appreciate the humor of it to the full.

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We particularly wish that the Honorable Justice Richard Feetham could have been standing in front of the Astor House Hotel located on Whangpoo Road, just a few feet from the Garden Bridge but within the so-called Hongkew section of the Settlement on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 27. Had Judge Feetham been standing there he would have observed the Japanese gendarmes employed by the Japanese Consulate-General chasing a well-dressed Chinese gentleman along the street and directly into the lobby of the eminently respectable British-owned and controlled Astor House Hotel. Here in the lobby of this well known British hostlery, the Japanese gendarmes apprehended the Chinese and started to take him to the Japanese Consulate or some other place where the Japanese hold their prisoners. An American standing in the hotel lobby interfered and insisted that the Chinese be turned over to the Municipal police to determine whether he was guilty of any crime. After considerable discussion the police were notified and the Chinese prisoner was taken to the Hongkew police

Ruins of the Oriental Library of the Oriental Press, burned as a result of Japanese air-bombing and shelling of the Commercial Press.

American and European Ministers and Naval Attaches photographed on top of one of the observation posts in the American sector which is located on Soochow creek and fronting towards Chapei. The picture was taken on top of a Chinese cotton mill, where one of the American Marine observation posts is located.

Left to right: Col. Hooker, Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, American minister to China, Captain Hordigan, U. S. N. attache, member of party, Hon. Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish minister to Japan, China and Siam, Sir Miles Lampson, British minister to China, Monsieur M.H.A. Wilden, French minister to China, member of party, Count Ciano, Italian charge d'affaires, member of party.

station, the Japanese gendarmes accompanying, and keeping the prisoner in their custody. In the police station the Japanese insisted that the prisoner be left in their possession—and he was triumphantly marched out of the police station by the Japanese Marines. The Chinese gentleman happened to be Gen. Wang Keng, high official in the 19th Route Army, who received his military education in the United States. The reason he happened to be on Whangpoo Road and within Japanese-controlled Hongkew was that he was looking for the American Consulate. He did not know the consulate had been removed to this side of Soochow creek, hence walked right into the jaws of the Japanese tiger. At last reports he was still being held by the Japanese despite the protests of American consular officials and the Chinese authorities.

We are informed that the British police official at the Hongkew station who was present when Wang was brought into the station by the Japanese was none other than Capt. E. R. Kennedy, well known assistant Police Commissioner. If this is true it is most interesting because a few days earlier Capt. Kennedy was reported to have interfered when he observed some Japanese marines beating a Chinese civilian. Capt. Kennedy went up to the Japanese and demanded that the Chinese prisoner be turned over to the Municipal Police for investigation. The Japanese marines then turned on Capt. Kennedy and according to the report severely beat him with their rifles. Thus is "law and order" observed and upheld in the International Settlement. Somebody please page Judge Feetham!

In connection with this incident, Mr. Wu Teh-chen, mayor of Greater Shanghai, has addressed a letter to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General and Sentor Consul in Shanghai, in the course of which he says he is at a loss to know by what process Japanese marines are permitted to arrest Chinese citizens in an area known to be under the control of Settlement police. Major Wu made the point that General Wang should have been released if he was found not guilty of any breach of police regulations or violation of law; and the Japanese marine concerned should have been detained and sent to the proper authorities for punishment for having made an illegal arrest. Mayor Wu made the further point that no effective measures have been adopted to restrain the Japanese from violating the neutrality of the International Settlement and, to make things worse, the Municipal police had actually aided Japanese marines in illegally ar-

Modern Japanese caterpillar tanks which are now being used on the Kiangwan front in the Japanese offensive. On Tuesday, March 1, the Japanese used a large number of these tanks as well as armored cars, which the Chinese found extremely difficult to oppose.

resting a military officer within the area under the control of the Settlement authorities and allowed him to be taken charge of by the Japanese authorities for their disposal.

It is to be hoped that the Japanese, if for no other reason than for their own sake, will release the Chinese General in their custody, for otherwise they will establish a precedent that in the end may hurt them more than they imagine. In plain words the Japanese Marines or consular police or whatever they were kidnapped the Chinese General. The fact that they have done it barefacedly in broad daylight in no way changes the situation. Now more than ever it is "up" to the Shanghai Municipal Police to dissociate themselves from the actions of the Japanese Marines and consular police or else the repute of the Settlement in Chinese eyes will fall even lower than it has fallen up until now. It is no crime for a Chinese General to walk through Shanghai with military plans in his possession any more than it is for a Japanese General or Admiral to do so. And while *The Review* does not for a moment wish to encourage kidnapping raids, on the contrary it abhors them, it wishes to point out that the Japanese should not forget that if they set such a precedent it would not be at all surprising if Chinese gangsters, who have become expert in this kidnapping business in recent years, were to make away with several of the Japanese army and navy officers in Shanghai, (Later—The Japanese have released General Wang).

American Marines digging trenches and erecting defense works along Soochow Creek in the so-called American sector which fronts on the Chapei district of Shanghai.

Two American Marines looking the situation over from a lookout erected on top of a Chinese flour mill fronting Soochow creek and overlooking Chapei. Since the flour mill is ten stories high it provides a first-class front seat for the Chinese-Japanese war not many thousand yards distant from this point.

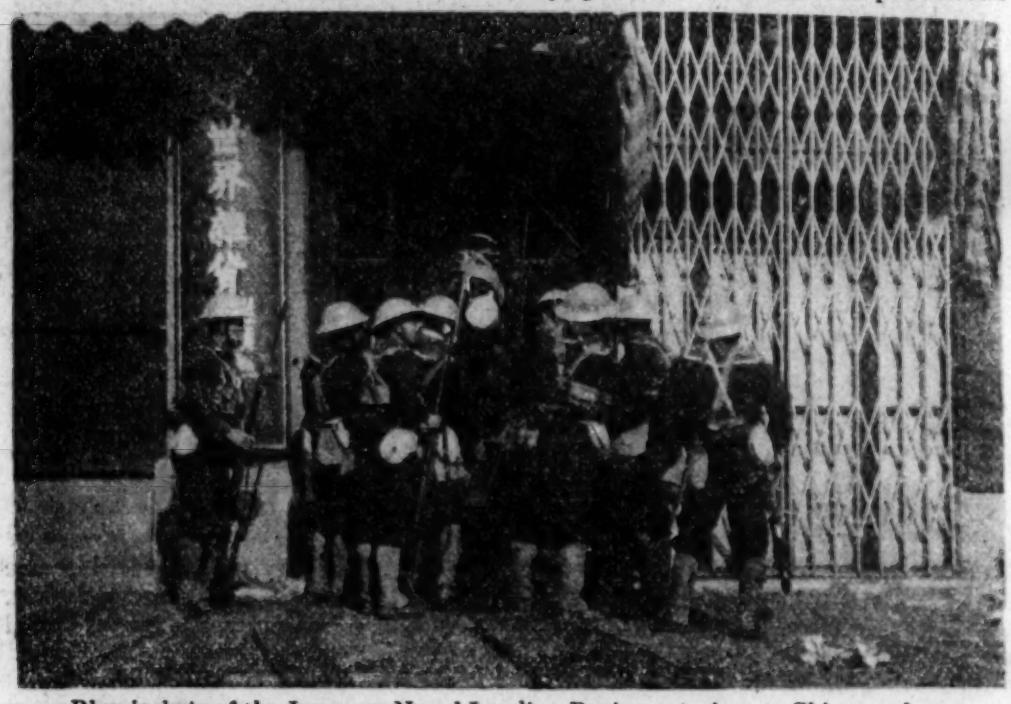
Judge Linebarger

From the N. C. D. News (Shanghai)

The sudden emerging of Paul Myron Linebarger into the American limelight will, it is to be feared, cause more amusement than enthusiasm in Loyang—or Nanking. The worthy judge, with his notepaper headed to confirm his curious position as "legal adviser to the National Government of China", seems to consider that any crisis in China is a clear signal for an effort on his part to propound some plan for the benefit of his alleged clients. There are many mysteries in Chinese politics. Whether Judge Linebarger may be accounted one of them is a matter of opinion. It would be a pity perhaps to insist that the exact nature of his authority should be categorically stated. It has often happened that words of his eagerly telegraphed from his native country to these unresponsive shores have cast wintry smiles over otherwise impassive countenances and gained no other tribute of attention. Anyway China is not likely to be disturbed by his latest "turn" before the Foreign Affairs Committee. China has a shrewd business sense. It knows that money can buy munitions in certain circumstances. Whether those circumstances have operated in favor of Japan is open to doubt. That they have not operated in favor of Judge Linebarger seems to be clear. That does not necessarily mean that any injustice has been done to China and Loyang would probably be not in the slightest degree averse from expressing that view, if more serious matters were not claiming attention.

Japan Talks Peace, But Doubles Its Forces in Shanghai Area

IT was a little incongruous that intimations came from the Japanese authorities that they would be willing to consider "peace" terms just at the very moment when more than a dozen Japanese army transports were landing additional troops in Shanghai and vicinity, practically doubling the number of troops originally dispatched to the Shanghai area. The proposal was a sort of threat and trick at the same time. It was the original Japanese proposal expressed in a somewhat less truculent form, namely that the Chinese troops should withdraw to a "definite line"—except that in this instance the Japanese would also agree to withdraw to a "definite line." The trouble with such an arrangement was that the Japanese at that time had not very much to withdraw from. Undoubtedly the Japanese would have insisted that the Chinese should withdraw to the 20 kilometer limit originally specified. Even though the Japanese had withdrawn from the small bit of territory they had so far acquired there would have been nothing to prevent them from coming back into it again the following day if they chose to do so, and that is what they would probably do, using one of a dozen pretexts for such action. The net result would then be that the Japanese would have got the Chinese out of the Shanghai area by a subterfuge instead of by a fight. Coupled with the Japanese suggestion is a provision for all interested foreign nationalities to take part in a round-table conference to discuss provisions for the protection of foreign and Chinese interests and the status of Shanghai and arrange for the policing of the evacuated zone. Frankly *The Review* has no confidence in this latest peace move whatever, much as we desire to see a peaceful solution of the whole Shanghai incident. There is a clearly defined issue between China and Japan, just as clearly defined as there existed in the United States before the Civil War when the point in dispute was the subject of slavery and bound up with it was the question of the right of the individual state to secede from the Union. The question was argued and compromised about for several decades, but the main issue still remained unsettled. There was only one way to settle the issue and that was to get right to the core of it, and if that could not be accomplished without fighting then it would have to be fought out, and that is what the two contending sides of the American nation eventually did. They fought and impoverished the country, but they did settle those questions once and for



Blue-jackets of the Japanese Naval Landing Party entering a Chinese shop on North Szechuen Road, just to the north of Range Road in search of members of the Chinese organizations that have proved their skill in conducting intensive guerrilla operations.

Japanese Marines and armed civilians searching Chinese pedestrians in Hongkew district, Shanghai.

all. That is what the Japanese and Chinese will have to do. If there is any hope of a so-called "peace" conference that will really settle the points at issue definitely then such a "peace" conference should be convened at once and every nation in the world would be doing a grand and noble piece of work by assisting in such a conference. But when the obvious aim of such a conference is to sidetrack the main issues and with great chances of any foreign power that took part in it becoming embroiled in a matter which is not of its making, our advice to all other nations, and particularly America is to keep out of it. Now what are the issues outstanding between China and Japan? The Japanese say there are several hundred of them, but they can all be reduced to one: China says it is entitled to maintain its integrity and to resist invasion of its authority, and in our opinion quite rightly, by the most suitable means in its power, the boycott for example. The Japanese do not admit that such is the case and have engaged in an undeclared war. The Japanese now want to "compromise" the matter, or pretend that they want to. It is clearly a case where a compromise would leave the seeds for an even greater explosion in the future. The Chinese will probably remain firm in their attitude to fight out the issue once and for all. At least that is what we feel they ought to do.

Japanese artillery in action during the attack on Kiangwanchen. This gun and a number of others of similar character fired thousands of shells into Kiangwanchen before the Chinese troops evacuated the site.

In the meantime dispatches from Geneva show that Japan is successfully pulling the wool over the eyes of the League delegates, and indications at the time of writing are that the calling of the meeting of the assembly may be postponed on the ground that "public ventilation of the Sino-Japanese dispute would not be conducive to a settlement in view of the delicate situation of pourparlers proceeding between the Powers and China and Japan." It strikes us, on the contrary, that public ventilation of the issues is just what is desirable, and it is sincerely to be hoped hoped that the delegates at Geneva will not be deceived by this statement in the Japanese memorandum addressed to the Council of Twelve:

> "Japan....has complete confidence in the municipal administration (of Shanghai) and desires to maintain and strengthen the international character of Shanghai."

Could hypocrisy go any further? The dispatches from Geneva speak of the memorandum as being "confidential." That is the wrong word. The word used should have been "confidence," in the sense that it is used in the "confidence game" when the adventurer pawns off a gold brick on his victim. Japan is violating the foreign Settlement of Shanghai daily, flaunting its power and expressing its

Japanese infantry firing on Chinese position from vantage point of bamboo grove in the vicinity of Miaohungchen, a small town located Northwest of Kiangwan. The Japanese right wing is, or was on March 2, located at Miaohungchen, where severe fighting had been in progress for several days.

contempt for the municipal administration in every possible way. This fact should be most strongly brought to the attention of the delegates at Geneva, for fear that they will be misled by any such Japanese statement as that quoted above.

Japanese Army Pushes Forward With Additional Troops—Captures Shanghai

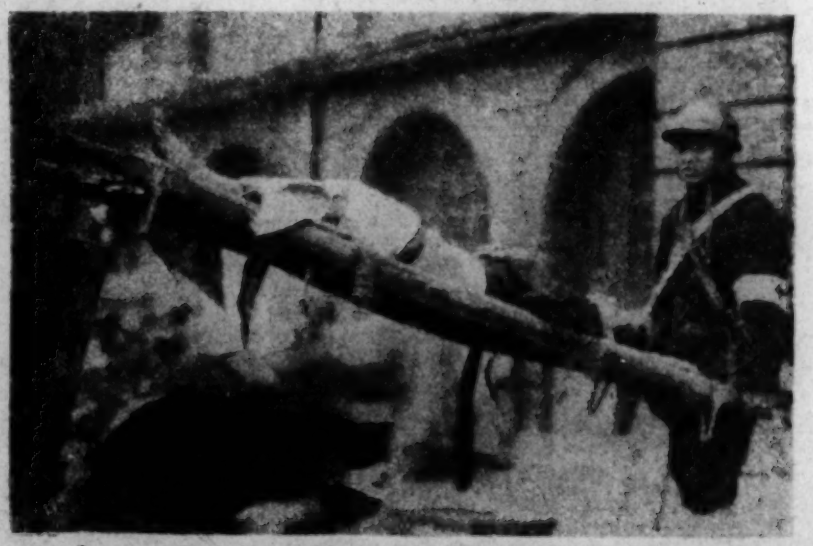
WITH the recent arrival of additional troops, the Japanese attacks against the Chinese in the Shanghai area have gained additional momentum. The bombing activities have been exceptionally vicious. The Japanese and Chinese military authorities in the Shanghai area have both prohibited the visits of foreign newspaper correspondents to their respective fronts, but it is a fair estimate the Japan has in the neighborhood of 200 airplanes in China at the present time, this being about half of Japan's entire air army. One of the most devastating forays which the Japanese airplane fleet has engaged in since the beginning of the hostilities in the Shanghai area was carried out during February 26 when more than a score of planes of various descriptions descended on Hangchow, something less than a hundred miles in a southwesterly direction from Shanghai, and the terminus of the Shanghai-Hangchow railway, where a Chinese airdrome and a powder magazine were destroyed. A number of Chinese planes (the Japanese claim 10) were destroyed. The Chinese gave battle as best they could with their few planes and were successful in hitting a Japanese bombing plane so that it fell into the bay. The crew was picked up by a Japanese destroyer; the plane sank. The Tsetselin Forts, half way between Woosung and Liuho, were also bombed. The Japanese claim that they destroyed three Chinese guns and an ammunition dump there. Chapei was also once more bombed as also were Chenju and Lungwha, the two latter being important concentration points for Chinese troops.

Instead of exploding, this Japanese air-bomb "blew-out" at the end and probably did little damage. It fell at Kunghusheng Road, Chapei.

A considerable landing of Japanese troops was effected near the town of Liuho, lying on the Yangtsze, a short distance from the mouth on March 1. The landing was effected under the cover of war vessels, and it is stated that a Japanese force roughly estimated at 20,000 is lying in transports off Woosung waiting for a suitable opportunity to land. The object of this Japanese maneuver is to complete the encircling movement against the Chinese troops in the Shanghai area. Rapid changes are being made in the Japanese command, the latest being the appointment of a Russo-Japanese war veteran, General Y. Shirakawa, who arrived in Shanghai March 1. General Shirakawa enjoys about the same reputation in Japan as Lord Roberts or General Kitchener did in England at the time of the outbreak of the Great War, and although General Shirakawa may be a most excellent tactician it is probable that his appointment was made more for the purpose of enthusing the public than anything else. This, it will be remembered, was the reason for giving General Kitchener a high command in the British Army at the beginning of the Great War. In the field, however, he proved quite out-of-date. It remains to be seen whether the analogy will hold good in the case of General Shirakawa.

The arrival of Chinese reinforcements from various parts of China into the Shanghai area, thus giving the best of all denials to the repeated Japanese statements that Japanese operations are directed against the Nineteenth Route Army alone, had given the Japanese Army officials so much concern that they sent out a notification that unless the dispatch of Chinese troops to this area is stopped, air bombing raids will be

(Continued on page 28)



Japanese Red Cross Worker with wounded fellow-countryman

Secretary Stimson Reaffirms Open Door Policy

Indirect charges that Japan has violated the Kellogg-Briand and the Nine-Power treaties were made by Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, in an open letter addressed to Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee at Washington, Feb. 24 written in response to inquiries addressed to Mr. Stimson by Senator Borah.

The letter reaffirmed the insistence of the United States government upon the observance of the Open Door Policy in China, and declared flatly that if the international treaties in regard to China had been "faithfully observed," the present situation in China could not have developed.

In his letter to Senator Borah, Mr. Stimson reviewed the rise of the Open Door policy as outlined by John Hay, American Secretary of State, in 1899, and described the results of the Washington Conference in 1921-22, together with the adoption of the Nine-Power treaty which brought into a single commitment the policies previously observed by tbe various nations concerned.

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Full Text Of Secretary Stimson's Letter

Following is the text of Secretary Stimson's letter to Senator Borah, which was made public by the American Consulate-General during the week:—

The Honorable
William E. Borah,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate.

My dear Senator Borah:

You have asked my opinion whether, as has been sometimes recently suggested, present conditions in China have in any way indicated that the so-called Nine-Power Treaty has become inapplicable or ineffective or rightly in need of modification and if so, what I considered should be the policy of this Government.

This treaty, as you of course know, forms the legal basis upon which now rests the Open Door policy towards China; that policy enunciated by John Hay in 1899 brought to an end the struggle among various Powers for so-called spheres of interests in China which was threatening the dismemberment of that Empire. To accomplish this Mr. Hay invoked two principles: (1) equality of commercial opportunity among all nations in dealing with China, and as necessary to that equality (2) the preservation of China's territorial and administrative integrity. These principles were not new in the foreign policy of America. They had been the principles upon which it rested its dealing with other nations for many years. In the case of China they were invoked to save a situation which not only threatened the future development and sovereignty of that great Asiatic people, but also threatened to create dangerous and constantly increasing rivalries between the other nations of the world. War had already taken place between Japan and China. At the close of that war three other nations interfered to prevent Japan from obtaining some of the results of that war. Other nations bought and had obtained spheres of interest. Partly as a result of these actions a serious uprising had broken out in China which endangered the legations of all of the powers at Peking while the attack on those legations was in progress. Mr. Hay made an announcement in respect to this policy as the principle upon which the powers should act in the settlement of the rebellion. He said "The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire." He was successful in obtaining the consent of the other powers to the policy thus announced.

British Support Given

In taking these steps Mr. Hay acted with the cordial support of the British Government. In responding to Mr. Hay's announcement above set forth Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, expressed himself "most emphatically as concurring in the policy of the United States."

For twenty years thereafter the Open Door policy rested upon the informal commitments thus made by the various powers; but in the winter of 1921 to 1922 at a conference, participated in by all of the principal powers which had interests in the Pacific, the policy was crystalized into the so-called Nine Power treaty which have definition and precision to the principles upon which the policy rested. In the first article of that treaty the contracting powers other than China agreed:

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states, and from countenancing action inimical to the authority of such states.

Matured Policy

These treaties thus represent a carefully developed and matured international policy intended, on the one hand, to assure to all of the contracting parties their rights and interests in and with regard to China, and on the other hand, to assure to the people of China the fullest opportunity to develop without molestation the sovereignty and independence according to the modern and enlightened standards believed to obtain among the peoples of the earth. At the time this treaty was signed it was known that China was engaged in an attempt to develop the free institutions of a self-governing republic after her recent revolution from an autocratic form of government, that she would require many years of both economic and political effort to that end and that her progress would necessarily be slow. The treaty was thus a covenant of self-denial among the signatory powers in deliberate renunciation of any policy of aggression which might tend to interfere with that development. It was believed, and the whole history of the development of the Open Door Police reveals that faith, that only by such a process under the protection of such an agreement could the fullest interest, not only of China but of all nations which have intercourse with her, best be served.

In its report to the President announcing this treaty the American delegation, headed by the then Secretary of State, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, said "It is believed that through this treaty the Open Door in China has at last been made a fact." During the course of the discussions which resulted in the treaty the chairman of the British delegation, Lord Balfour, had stated that "The British Empire delegation understood there was no representative of any power around the table who thought that the old practice of empires of interest was either advocated by any government, or would be tolerable to this conference. So far as the British Government were concerned, they had in the most formal manner publicly announced that they regarded this practice as utterly inappropriate to the existing situation."

At the same time the representative of Japan, Baron Shidehara, announced the position of his government as follows: "No one denies to China her certain rights to govern herself, no one stands in the way of China to work out her own great national destiny." The Treaty was originally executed by the United States, Belgium. The British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal. Subsequently it was also executed by Norway. Bolivia, Sweden, Denmark and Mexico. Germany has signed it but her parliament has not yet ratified it.

One of Several Treaties

It must be remembered also that this treaty was one of several treaties and agreements entered into at the Washington Conference by the various powers, and all of which were interallied and inter-dependent. No one of these treaties can be disregarded without disturbing the general understanding and equilibrium which were intended to be accomplished and effected by the group of agreements arrived at in their entirety. The Washington Conference was essentially a disarmament conference aimed to promote the possibility of peace in the world, not only through the cessation of competition in naval

armament, but also by the solution of various other disturbing problems which threatened the peace of the world, particularly in the Far East. These problems were all inter-related. The willingness of the American government to surrender its then commanding lead in battle ship construction and to leave its positions at Guam and in the Philippines without further fortification, was predicated upon, among other things, the self-denying covenants contained in the Nine-Power treaty which assured the nations of the world not only of equal opportunity for their eastern trade, but also against the military aggrandizements of any other powers at the expense of China. One cannot discuss the possibility of modifying or abrogating those provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty, without considering at the same time the other premises upon which they were really dependent.

Six years later the policy of self-denial against aggression by a stronger against a weaker power upon which the Nine-Power Treaty had been based, received a powerful reinforcement by the execution by substantially all of the nations of the world Pact of Paris, the so-called Kellogg-Briand Pact. These of the two treaties represent independent but harmonious steps taken for the purpose of aligning the conscience and public opinion of the world in favor of a system of orderly development by the law of nations, including the settlement of all controversies by methods of justice and peace instead of by arbitrary force. The program for the protection of China from outside aggression is an essential part of any such development. The signatories and adherents of the Nine-Power Treaty rightly felt that the orderly and peaceful development of the four hundred million of people inhabiting China was necessary to the peaceful welfare of the entire world, and that no program for the welfare of the world as a whole could afford to neglect the welfare and protection of China.

Treaties Violated

The recent events which have taken place in China, especially the hostilities which having been begun in Manchuria have latterly been extended to Shanghai, far from indicating the advisability of any modification of the treaties we have been discussing, have tended to bring home the vital importance of the faithful observance of the covenants therein to all of the nations interested in the Far East. It is not necessary in that connection to inquire into the causes of the controversy or attempt as apportion the blame between the two nations which are unhappily involved. For regardless of cause or responsibility it is clear beyond peradventure that a situation has developed which cannot under any circumstances be reconciled with the obligations of the covenants of these two treaties, and that if the treaties had been faithfully observed such a situation could not have arisen. The signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, who are not parties to that conflict, are not likely to see any reason for modifying the terms of those treaties. To them the real value of the faithful performance of the treaties has been brought sharply home by the peril and losses to which their nationals have been subjected in Shanghai.

That is the view of this Government. We see no reason for abandoning the enlightened principles which are employed in these treaties. We believe that this situation would have been avoided had those covenants been faithfully observed, and no evidence has come to us to indicate that a due compliance with them would have interfered with the adequate protection of the legitimate rights in China of the signatories of those treaties and their nationals.

On January 7th last, upon the instruction of the President, this Government formally notified Japan and China that it would not recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement entered into by those Governments in violation of the covenants of these treaties which affected the rights of our Government or its citizens in China. A similar decision should be reached and a similar position taken by the other Governments of the world. A caveat will be placed upon such action which we believe will effectively bar the legality hereafter of any title or right sought to be obtained by pressure or treaty violation and which, as has been shown by history in the past, will eventually lead to the restoration to China rights and titles of which she may have been deprived.

Faith in China

In the past our government, as one of the leading powers on the Pacific Ocean, has rested its policy upon an abiding faith in the future of the people of China and upon the ultimate success in dealing with them on the principles of fair play patience, and mutual goodwill. We appreciate the immensity of the task which lies before her statesmen in the development of her country and its government and delays her progress. The instability of her attempts to secure a responsible government were foreseen by Messrs. Hay and Hughes and their contemporaries, and were the very obstacles which the policy of the Open Door was designed to meet. We concur with those statesmen, representing all the nations in the Washington Conference, who decided that China was entitled to the time necessary to accomplish her development. We are prepared to take that policy for the future.

Very sincerely yours,
(*Signed*) HENRY L. STIMSON.

Mr. Borah on Boycotts

(*From the Chicago Tribune*)

The old Borah has been reborn.

A dozen years ago Senator Borah performed a notable service to his country in taking a leading part in keeping it out of the league of nations. It is a service which has not been forgotten though Mr. Borah in the intervening years has done much to destroy the reputation which he built up for himself as the spearhead of the irreconcilables. It was Mr. Borah's mistaken insistence upon disarmament which forced the hand of Mr. Harding and led to the calling of the Washington naval conference with the result that American naval supremacy was sacrificed for a generation and perhaps for all time. America received and probably could have received no compensation to justify such a sacrifice.

Still later, Mr. Borah unfortunately succumbed to the sophistries of the war outlawers. He devoted his great talents as an advocate advancing the Kellogg-Briand treaty in this country. He seems to have been convinced that such a treaty would go far toward insuring the peace of the world for all time. Perhaps the failure of the outlawry pact to keep the peace in Manchuria and Shanghai has served to bring Mr. Borah back to a sound view of American foreign policy based upon a sound conception of American interests in the world.

Whatever the cause, today Mr. Borah is warning his countrymen against the folly of fighting Japan with boycotts and embargoes. He and other men in public life have been deluged in recent weeks with demands that the United States forbid all trade relations with Japan until Japan withdraws from China. The letters come from so-called pacifists. This time Mr. Borah has not been swept off his feet. Boycotts and embargoes, he says, are warlike measures. No one who wishes to avoid war can afford to venture upon such measures without a full realization of what the consequences may be. A boycott may be expected to lead to retaliations. The attempt to enforce boycotts may well lead to "incidents" and the incidents, in turn, may lead to rising anger, an exchange of increasingly heated notes and finally to the employment of armed force.

Unquestionably the United States has its interests in the Far East which must be protected. Our traders in China are performing a necessary and useful service to their country and, like all Americans in China, have every right to be safeguarded in their lives and property. The time may come when protection of our interests in the orient will require the maximum exertion of which we are capable, which is to say the full strength of the American army and navy.

But to date it is by no means clear that any such use of force will be required. At the moment a war—none the less real though it has not been formally declared—is being waged by Japan and China. The more emotional elements in our population, including, it must be said with regret, a considerable number of American professors, are permitting their dislike of imperial aggression in Manchuria and their horror at the bloodshed in Shanghai to confuse their thinking. They are urging our government on to acts of retaliation against Japan for the sake of restoring China's lost provinces and to avenge the Chinese dead.

It may appear, but it does not yet appear, that American interests require the warlike policy of the boycott to safeguard American rights. That is Mr, Borah's contention and it springs, precisely as did his opposition to the league. from a profound belief in the wisdom of minding our own business. It is not and never was the business of the United States to police the world and to take sides in every quarrel between nations, no matter how great may be the wrong which one nation has suffered at the hands of another.

It would be ironic, indeed, if in the year in which all America is paying homage to the memory of its greatest citizen the advice of Washington on the conduct of our foreign relations should be flouted.

China's Case Before the World

The National Salvation Association with its headquarters at Shanghai recently made public a statement in which are set forth a few definite principles which China is to hold fast in the present crisis in Sino-Japanese relations. Organized as it is by Chinese leaders like Ma Liang, She-fu, Huang Yen-pei, Mu Hou-chu and scores of others prominent in the educational and industrial life of the country, the Association is representative of China's public opinion at the present time. The following are extracts from the statements:

We would like to direct the attention of the world and all friendly Powers to one of the two major pretexts that Japan has been using to justify her action in Manchuria particularly since September 18, 1931. It is what she has cleverly termed "unsettled issues." Reference is repeatedly made to those provisions regarding south Manchuria and eastern Mongolia in the so-called Twenty-one Demands as unsettled issues. But in so referring, Japan forgets that it was precisely these "Demands" that the Chinese Government, prompted by the spirit of Article 20 of the League Covenant and by parliamentary action, declared abrogated not long after the League was formed. To this Japan has of course always objected, but in objecting, she again forgets that she violated one of the most important provisions of the League Coventant to which she has voluntarily pledged allegiance.

There are of course other "unsettled issues" which Japan has never failed to capitalize. On closer examination, however, it will be found that most of them are such unreasonable demands as would, if accepted, greatly jeopardize China's sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity. To Japan, an unsettled issue has come to mean any demand upon China that her whims and fancies may dictate her to make, and one that China, mindful of her self-interest and her obligation to the League, has rightly refused to consider. Knowing only too well that such "unsettled issues" will not bear the impartial scrutiny of any third party, Japan has always insisted upon the method of direct negotiation in dealing with China. But China, on the other hand, is aware in her turn that unless these so-called unsettled issues see the light of the common day and meet with the impartial scrutiny of a third party, she is not going to reap a just reward. It is for this reason that China has consistently refused to undertake direct negotiation with Japan and will continue to so refuse.

Another Pretext

The other major pretext that Japan has been using for encroaching upon China's sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative intergrity, particularly in her present invasion of Shanghai, is "the protection of her nationals." She has evolved and perfected two subtle weapons: the employment of unscrupulous *ronins* and the winning over of Chinese bandits and ne'erdowells. These will in the course of time directly manufacture local disturbances and will indirectly necessitate the adoption of protective measures, the adequacy of which, it is to be further noted, remains always a matter of Japan's own definition and interpretation.

With her mind intent upon aggrandizement and fishing in troubled waters, Japan, needless to say, has deliberately and consistently refused to recognize China's sincerity and ability in according protection to the nationals of other countries. China, from now on, will rather cordially ask Japanese nationals to withdraw from Chinese territory, if they have no confidence, as they profess, in her sincerity and ability to accord them protection, than to allow herself to be falsely accused of wanting such sincerity and ability.

However much the "unsettled issues" and the "protection of her nationals" may appear as *good* reasons for Japan's action in Manchuria and in and around Shanghai, the world and all our friendly Powers must have learned by this time that the *real* reason must be sought in some such positive policy as formulated by Tanaka. The latter dreamed in his *Memorial* of world conquest by Japan, beginning with the conquest of China. The dream is now being made to come true before our very eyes.

But since China has no place in this sweet dream, and, in fact, she will be the first to be eliminated, and latest developments have already proved her to be the first to bear the brunt of the attack, she has been compelled to offer whatever resistance lies within her ability. She believes that in endeavoring to defend herself, she is not only ensuring her own national existence, but is also making the world safe for such principles of humanity as found expression in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine-Power Treaty, and the Kellogg Anti-War Pact.

Even in this hour of intense emotional upheaval, China bear no hatred against Japan and the Japanese people. While she reserves the right to demand compensation for the loss of life and property which Japan has so wantonly destroyed in the invaded areas, China with her peace-loving people and traditions, wishes to extend her condolence to all those Japanese subjects who have to this day directly or indirectly made the supreme sacrifice to the whims and ambitions of their military leaders. To others who have been bereaved of their beloved ones as a result of their country's ignoble expeditions in Manchuria and Shanghai, China, aside from extending them her deep sympathy, makes the appeal that they righteously hate the militarists who now dominate their country and struggle with a view of shattering their dreams of world conquest. They also are asked to understand that China's stand at present is purely one of self-defence. To the intellectual elements in Japan, China makes the same appeals with as much sincerity but greater emphasis.

By way of summary, we beg to reiterate the following:

1. We refuse to consider any demand that Japan has made or may make in the future that contradicts the spirit embodied in Articles 10 and 20 of the League Covenant and Article 1 of the Nine-Power Treaty.

2. We consider that Japan's action in Manchuria and that in and around Shanghai belong strictly to the same category, motivated by the same causes, and therefore constitute a single general problem in Sino-Japanese relations, and must be treated and solved as such. We would like to call the attention of the world and all friendly Powers to the fact that Japan's sudden attack on Shanghai was really calculated to distract their attention from Manchuria so that she may there have a freer hand. We feel, further, that if Japan persists in her present attitude and conduct, we may find it necessary to ask the co-operation of all friendly Powers in so influencing the League as to make inevitable the invocation of Article 16 of the Covenant.

3. We absolutely refuse to undertake direct negotiation with Japan in settling any question affecting Manchuria. We advocate, instead, the setting up of special groups for this purpose, in which third parties are to be invited to participate. Commissions and conferences may have to be organized. We believe that this is not only required by the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity as expressed in Article 3 of the Nine-Power Treaty, but is the only way for arriving at fair and satisfactory solutions under the circumstances.

4. Inasmuch as Japan has violated some of the most important principles and provisions in the three diplomatic machineries designed for peace, to all of which she is a willing signatory, we wish to seek no other forms of assistance from all friendly Powers which are fellow signatories to one, two or all three of these machineries, than to bring their influence to bear upon her so that she may yet live up to her responsibilities attendant upon being a signatory, and thereby to make impossible, even at this eleventh hour, the second armegeddon that may reduce the whole world and all its honest efforts to naught and oblivion.

Chinese Communists Capture Foreigners Near Swatow

(Special to the China Weekly Review)

Hongkong, Feb. 29.

British Naval sources report that Chinese communists have captured a foreign light-house keeper, his wife and four children, one of whom is named Edward and is a British subject, living at Breaker Point, 30 miles southeast of Swatow. The British naval officials have ordered H.M.S. *Whithall* at Swatow to cooperate with the Chinese troops to effect the release of the six prisoners at the earliest possible date. The British authorities meanwhile are considering the sending of another British destroyer to Swatow for the protection of British subjects.

Anti-Communist Expenditions in South China

Following the recept of half a million dollars from the Nanking Government, General Chen Chi-tang has decided to organize an anti-Communist expedition to the Fukien-Kiangsi frontiers, including the Swatow regions.

Hongkong Nurses Assist in Care of Shanghai Wounded

Sixty members of the Hongkong St. John's ambulance brigades, including 30 Chinese female nurses, are leaving tomorrow on the Dollar liner *President Lincoln* for Shanghai to help in the relief of soldiers wounded in the Shanghai area.

The Japanese Invasion of Harbin

(From "The Review's" Correspondent)

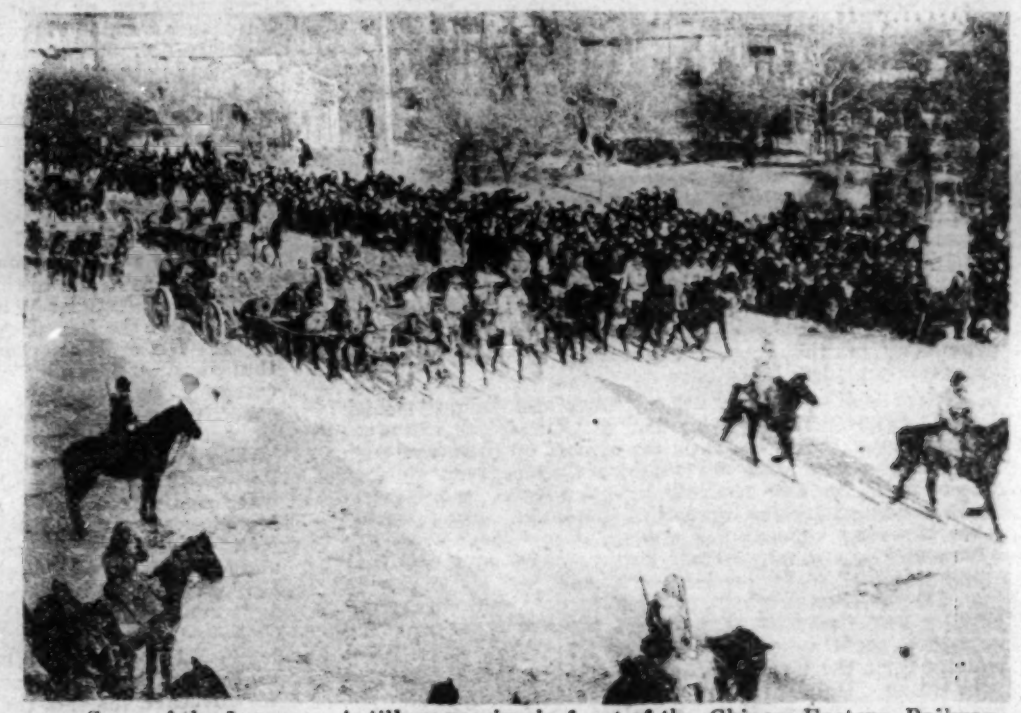
Harbin, North Manchuria, Feb. 5, 1932.

THERE they go!—poor, dejected Chinese soldiers, a mass of grey, retreating from the well-equipped Japanese army and numerous big bombing airplanes which have been harassing them out on the plains and in Chinese villages for nearly two weeks. These soldiers are passing along the main streets of Harbin, retreating to the east in as good order as they know how. As we write cannon can be heard distinctly and three planes are flying overhead. Russians and Chinese are on the streets watching the soldiers pass. Emotions manifest on the faces of these people vary.

Some are walking slowly, others are running, some are gazing at the foreign houses, but they are all going in the same direction and that is away from the enemy. They have tried for many days to defend the city from Japanese invasion. Many have lost their lives or have been wounded in the attempt. Now they realize it was a hopeless task, but they doubtless did the best they could with what little equipment and training they had.

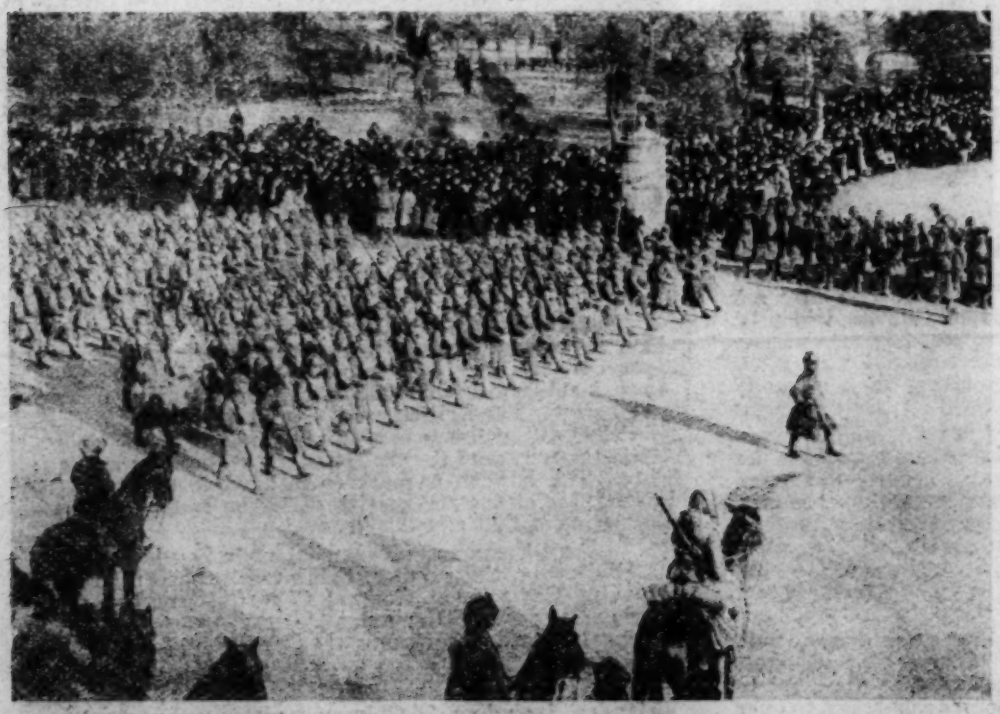
The men are clad in sheepskin garments covered with a dull light grey cotton cloth. They are wearing or carrying in their hands heavy fur caps. Their rifles hang loosely on their arms or over their shoulders. Some of the horses still have remnants of ammunition boxes. Some carry legs of cannon mounts, others a few pieces of clothing or covering used out in the frozen fields during these cold nights. One poor fellow who seemed to be sick and unable to follow the crowd we went down to help; but instead of leaving his comrades and taking my card to the hospital where our friend, the superintendent, would be glad to take him in, he desired to go on with the other as they trudge their way to the edge of the Chinese city or farther on. Another who had been shot in the side was given a note to the superintendent of the Municipal Hospital, put in a ricksha, and sent there for treatment.

At the rear end of a string of carts carrying cannon and heavy shells was a cart bearing a big goods box full of shoes. Some of the weary soldiers climbed up on the box and it broke through with them. They accordingly threw it to the ground, shoes and all, and hurried on, for this unit seemed to be in a real hurry. An old carter who had been forced into service with his team could not stand to see those shoes remain there, so he ran back and picked up all he could carry under his arm.



Some of the Japanese Artillery passing in front of the Chinese Eastern Railway Station at Harbin, where the review took place.

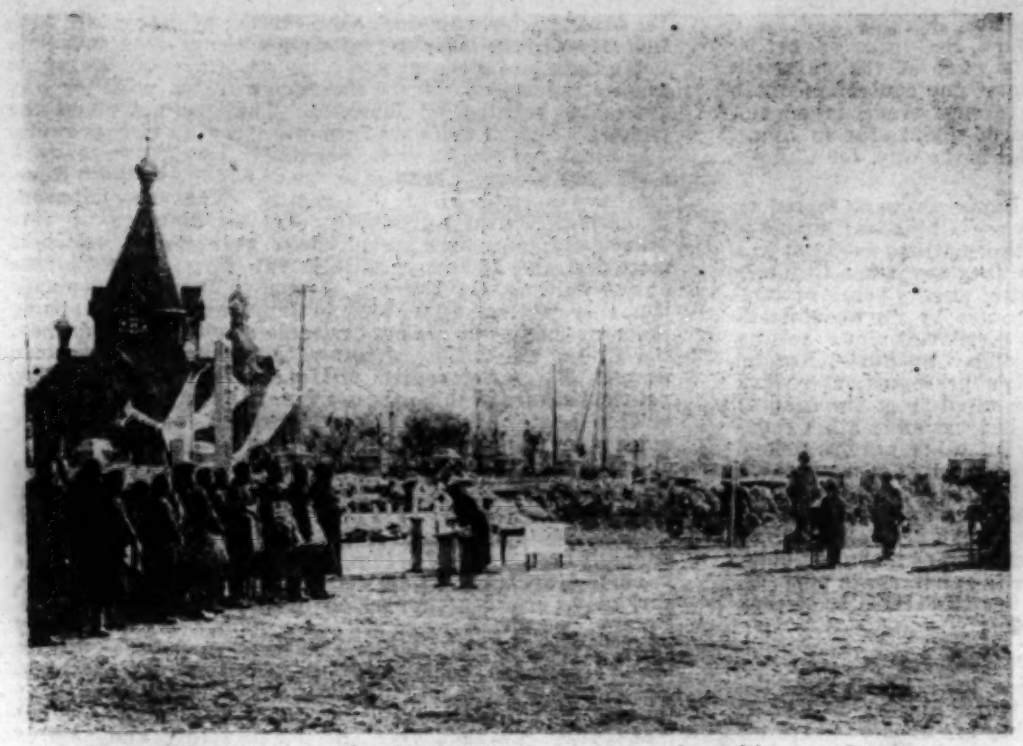
The Japanese Military Headquarters are only a couple of blocks from us. As a Japanese plane swooped down to drop a package of letters or receive a signal from the roof of the building, the soldiers opened fire on it here in front of our house, but failed to bring it down. Rifles can be heard all along the streets. It is claimed that a plane was shot down this morning, but what is one plane as compared with the great number that have come up from Korea and Japan for this battle and for work farther north?



Some of the Japanese infantry marching through the streets of Harbin on parade. Lieut.-Gen. Tamon, in charge of the invasion of North Manchuria, is seen on horseback on the left.

Japanese Buy Over Kirin Troops

The first real fighting here at the city began nearly a week ago. It was unexpected to the foreign population of the city. Some six hundred Chinese troops from Kirin, belonging to the new army, the commanders of which were bought over by the Japanese, managed to get into the Chinese part of the city in the early hours of the morning. They tried to overcome the police and take charge of the city. When they found this impossible they began looting. It was not long, however, until they were bottled up in the city. Chinese fashion, instead of punishing them they were released. They had hardly left the city until they were joined by other troops from Kirin. These made an attack on the city, but were driven back when the local troops took up an advantageous position here on the edge of the city, from where they defeated them badly in spite



Memorial Service to the Japanese who died in the taking of Harbin. The Japanese lost 20 dead and over 25 wounded. The Chinese lost around 800 killed and 1,000 wounded. The Japanese say the Chinese put up a strong resistance, but of course, most of them were killed by bombs from airplanes.

of assistance of several Japanese army planes which accompanied the new Kirin troops.

Most of the damage was done by the airplanes, which attacked with bombs and machine guns. After the battle was over, we, with other friends went out to the battle field. Two bombs had fallen on the Russian Y. M. C. A. recreation grounds, another that fell on a Chinese house killed a civilian who could not flee, another killed two horses and wounded others in the Chinese village. Window panes in residences near us and all along the edge of town were broken from the bombs and shells.

During these several days planes have been visiting the city and suburbs every day, dropping bombs wherever it was thought there might be soldiers. Some fell in the center of the city. The Chinese are panic stricken. They have fled from one place to another. Stores in the Chinese city and in the Russian and other foreign parts of the city have been closed much of the time. Business has been at a standstill for weeks, and there has resulted much distress among the people. There are many poor Russian refugees in Harbin who have fled from persecution and other hardships in Soviet Russia. Many of these are on the verge of starvation much of the time. These unusually hard times have made it especially difficult for them, and for many others.

Along with the Chinese who have been injured by stray bullets and air raids some of the Russians have lost their lives, but not a single one of the Japanese one thousand or more residents of the city have been harmed, nor for years, so far as we have heard, but the Japanese evidently have fears for their safety for they say they are coming to rescue them. A few days past a Japanese bombing plane was shot down by rifle fire and fell in the suburbs of the city. When Chinese soldiers approached the plane the one occupant who remained alive opened fire on them, it is claimed. The soldiers fired a volley which killed him immediately. The Japanese population became very indignant on account of this, seeming to forget how many Chinese have been killed by their armies and airplanes.

While newspaper men were taking pictures of the fallen plane and a large crowd had gathered around to see it, a Japanese official drove out and set fire to the plane, and left. As the crowd watched the plane burn several bombs which remained exploded, killing fifteen and wounding forty-five. Among these were Chinese and Russian women and children, as well as men. A number of the wounded have since died. The havoc wrought was terrible, bodies being blown to pieces, many beyond recognition.

Japanese Drop Propaganda from Airplanes

The Japanese have been dropping leaflets nearly every day from their planes, usually printed in Chinese and Japanese but sometimes in Russian, assuring the population that they would be in the city very soon and that they were coming to save the people of all nationalities from bad rule and terrible treatment. We are asked to wait patiently and are reminded that our saviors would soon come. This has continued for ten days now. The suspense has been tense, for many fear that the Chinese soldiers will loot when retreating and that there will be fighting on the streets when the Japanese army enters the city. The slightest disturbance on the streets always attracts crowds. All stores have had board protectors placed over the windows. Americans, British and other nationals have been warned by their consuls not to go on the streets after dark. Martial law has been on for some time and only a few of us to whom passes have been given were allowed on the streets after early in the night. The British consul has gathered his nationals into centrally located houses and at the consulate. The Japanese have dug themselves into a few of the strongest buildings in the city, where they have put up wire entanglements, sand bags and mounted such artillery as they have. These houses have been connected by a special telephone system. All the young men have been armed, for they are fearing trouble from the Chinese. The Soviet consul has organized a little army from among his nationals and these are prepared to protect the Soviet consulate and other public buildings.

There is a peculiar feeling when one realizes that he is in the midst of war, as those in Shanghai can testify cut off from the rest of the world, for all trains in every direction have been stopped for several days here. The railroads have all been cut and in some directions bridges have been burnt. Telegraph and telephone communication have been interrupted and there have been no mails for many days. Only the Japanese receive mail. Bombing planes drop a bag of mail for them nearly every day at the Japnaese military headquarters. Among the most uneasy are the Koreans, many of whom have settled in this part of Manchuria, and are rice farmers. A large number who are Christians and others have fled here from outlying districts and are refugeeing at the Korean city church here and at schools and other places prepared by the missionaries and others.

There seems to be no doubt but that Japan's purpose is to get complete control of all of Manchuria. The statement that Japan would not accept Manchuria even if it were given to her, is considered a joke in these quarters. She would, of course, like to make Manchuria another Korea and has proceeded in getting control of this part of the country

One of the wire-entanglement sand bag defenses in front of a Japanese house in Harbin.

as she obtained Korea, by assassination, intrigue and force of arms. If these four rich Eastern Provinces cannot be made a part of Korea and thus a part of the Japanese Empire, then she will at least have got control of their political affairs, though allowing foreign trade, (the open door), if the nations force her to do this, as far as Japan understands what this means. This is the way the Chinese feel about the situation.

As the famous Twenty-one Demands were forced on China during the Great War, when China was unable to protect herself and when the other nations were not in a position to give assistance, so now, they say, when China is in a weakened condition on account of twenty years of civil war; devastation of several provinces by the worst floods she has ever known and a most terrible famine resulting therefrom; when communism, fostered by Soviet Russia, has meant the destroying of other provinces; and when great business depression has resulted from the drop of silver and reaction from business depression in other countries, coupled with the inability of other nations to lend assistance at this time on account of troubles at home and a general desire throughout the world to keep out of war, as expressed through the League of Nations and various anti-war pacts, Japan again takes advantage of a situation to use her military power for selfish purposes on her neighbor, China, who is not a military power in spirit, nor in purpose, nor would the other powers allow her to become so if they can help it.

China Has a Better Case than Japan

At the same time the Chinese have antagonized the Japanese through lack of tact and by putting on a boycott here and elsewhere, but which they are unable to back up with a united nation. The justice of China's claims against Japan's injustice to her, the Chinese position, which has brought such hatred of Japan, and the boycott, cannot be given here, nor would there be time to recount Japan's counts against China. However, since China is willing to submit the questions involved to any tribunal and Japan is absolutely unwilling, it is considered quite evident that Japan realizes that China has a better case than she, or else she desires to take advantage of the present weakness of China to obtain territory or other advantages which she knows would not be given to her by the League or any other just international tribunal.

Japan has stated several times that this war is one of life and death for her, that she must control Manchuria or her people will not be able to keep up their present standard of living. Reasons for this position as they come to us here in Manchuria are as follows:

1. The boycott is causing Japan a loss of millions of dollars every year. Her warehouses are full of goods which she would sell to the Chinese, but they refuse to buy them. As she tries to force the people to buy, the Chinese strengthen the boycott, many of the younger generation signing pledges that they will never, so long as they live, buy goods manufactured or sold by Japanese. The students in Manchuria joined hands in fostering the boycott, but are, of course quiet now.

2. Outside Japan there is no enterprise from which so much is received by the Japanese people and the government as from the South Manchuria Railway. This Railway, taken from the Russians at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, has through many years brought millions upon millions of dollars to the Japanese government. Japan has made heavy investments in improving the Railway and in making other improvements in the railway zone, which embraces much of south Manchuria. In recent years, however, the Chinese have been constructing railway lines in Manchuria which are taking much commerce from the South Manchuria Railway. In regard to the Japanese secret treaty which makes the construction of parallel railways, or any that could be regarded as competing with the S.M.R. a violation of Japan's rights in Manchuria, the Chinese reply that if there is such a treaty it is only an agreement secured from some Chinese official who did not have authority to make such an agreement without the consent of China.

The Nationalist Movement

3. The new Chinese nationalist movement and the boycott of Japanese goods have encouraged the development of Chinese industrial establishments which have set up keen competition with similar industries in Japan—many of these being located in Manchuria. The Japanese are more and more, less able to compete with these, largely because of Chinese economy and cheap labor. Furthermore as coal and other mines are being opened up in north Manchuria their outputs are more and more detrimental to those in territory controlled by the Japanese in south Manchuria. One calls this to mind as he sees how the Japanese have already taken control of nearly all such industries in the Mukden region since the present invasion, using their power to assume complete control of that region and its industries. North Manchuria is too cold for any extensive settling of Japanese. They cannot stand the climate. Few of them are farmers, except as rice growers. The raising of rice in north Manchuria involves more work and is less lucrative than in Korea or Japan, so only Koreans have attempted it in this region. What the Japanese desire is to be able to gradually force the Koreans up into Manchuria and their people take over Korea, which is more desirable and more suitable for them. The Chinese do not welcome the Koreans because of Japanese demands that they continue as subjects of Japan and because among them are many who are not desirable as citizens, and then, too, China would like to retain Manchuria for her own people. By getting control of Manchuria, or by controlling political affairs of this part of China, Japan will, however, be able to settle the Koreans in Manchuria and thus make more room for her own population.

5. It may not be generally known, but known to all of us familiar with north Manchuria, that Japanese and Koreans living in this part of China, in cooperation with their people in Japan and Korea, make millions of dollars annually on the sale of opium, morphine and other narcotics in north Manchuria. I am sorry to say that the Chinese, perhaps as no other people fall more easily to narcotics. Opium is used widely and morphine addicts are alarmingly on the increase. The Chinese also spend more for cigarettes than perhaps for anything else besides food and clothing. The Japanese see that with the loss of extraterritorality the sale of narcotics would be cut down materially, but that if they can take over the manufacture and sale of cigarettes here in Manchuria, as it is a government monopoly in Japan and Korea, great financial income would result.

6. The increased power of communism in China cannot but be a source of concern to Japan, for truly now as never before "uneasy lies the head that wears the crown." Growth and power of communism in China cannot but react on Japan. Consequently Japan is hoping by gaining greater power and influence in China to stop the spread of this menace in the Far East.

Japan's Aggressions in Manchuria

7. Again Japan cannot but be greatly concerned in the Five Year Plan of her old enemy, Russia, who is endeavoring to again become strong, and so strong that she will be able to compete with any and every nation commercially and otherwise Japan wishes to establish herself in military power and influence in Manchuria and in China while there is yet opportunity, for when Soviet Russia has accomplished what she assures her people she is going to do, Japan's chance will then have passed. The Soviet authorities and the low level of living of its people are already making it more difficult than formerly for the Japanese to carry on fishing in waters off the east of Siberia; and the Japanese like fish. By obtaining control of Manchuria wholly, or even only politically, Japan will be able ultimately to obtain China's half ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In time Japan would then be able to find a way of securing Russia's eastern port, Vladivostock, and perhaps all the eastern end of Russia, a dream which Japanese frequently mention in speaking of this movement of her armies in the present war of conquest.

8. The menace of banditry is one of the outstanding features of the situation in Manchuria as in all China. That the great prevalance of bands of outlaws over much of the country is a great hindrance to commerce, development of the country and the safety of foreigners and the Chinese people themselves must be acknowledged. As far as Manchuria is concerned, however, there has been gradual improvement during the past five years. Had there been no Sino-Russian conflict greater progress would have been made. Now that Japan has upset the country so badly bandits are on the increase. The Japanese claim, however, that they will surely rid the country of bandits, and bring about a better day. Conditions have been so bad in many quarters that there has been a constant hope of a change, a dream that sometime conditions would become such that the merchants and farmers away from the towns and cities could go about their business and work without the constant danger of being robbed, kidnapped or killed.

9. Along with the above must be mentioned another of the greatest drawbacks of the country, corrupt officials, in whose hand the power of the country largely rests. These as a rule are self-seeking and have little care for the people

(*Continued on page 22*)

Russo-Japanese Rapprochement and the Chinese Communist Party

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

Mr. Whang is one of "The Review's" most valued contributors, but on this occasion we feel that he has miscalculated the situation. The situation seems really to be that Soviet Russia views Japan's imperialistic venture in Manchuria with great concern, and the comments of the Soviet press regarding Japanese actions regarding the Sakhalin fisheries have been exceedingly caustic.—Ed. China Weekly Review.

AMID war cries of the Chinese people against Japanese aggressions, it is of considerable interest to read a declaration put up in the Chinese press by 243 Chinese communists headed by a man named Tu Hoa, in which they have advanced their reasons for denouncing their affiliation with the Communist party. The declaration has aroused so much interest and comment among the Chinese people, that the writer feels it incumbent to translate the whole into English for the benefit of our English readers. It says:

"We are firmly of the conviction that the present manoeuvre adopted by the Chinese communist party in the expanding of red activities so as to embarrass the Chinese government is tantamount to a subversive plan to break down China's resistance against Japan, the result of which will literally reduce the Chinese communist party into Japan's puppet, and place Chinese nationals in an unrecoverable and hopeless position, a state of affairs being very much contrary to our original intention of joining the communist party. Moreover, the international policy of that party is no other but the selfish policy of Soviet Russia. On the one hand, Soviet Russia has vehemently condemned imperialism, but, on the other, she has unscrupulously come to an agreement with the most imperialistic nation. In the recent Japanese attempt to subjugate China, Soviet Russia has not only violated her own neutrality by permitting Japan to use the C. E. R. for transporting soldiers and munitions, but also contracted with Japan a non-aggression pact, so as to enable Japan to further her aggressions in China. The popular slogan 'of helping the weak and small nations' is but a sweet phrase to deceive our people. We, driven by our conscience, have from this day renounced our affiliation with the Chinese communist party, which is under the direction of the Third International."

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At the time when a fear is running in the veins of the Chinese people that China may be turned into Bolshevism if the League of Nations persistently turns a deaf ear to China's appeal, this denounciation of the communist party by 243 Chinese communists is of special significance. It seems that in the rank of Chinese communists a split has occurred, which will very much dwindle the Red influence in China for the time being. This open declaration is a bold attempt on the part of those who have deserted the communist camp, because it has been said that, according to the discipline of the communist party, any one who disavows his former allegiance to the party will be severely dealt with. This is possibly the reason why, of the 243 deserters, only one has made his name known to the public.

Our late Leader, Dr. Sun, after seeking in vain the assistance from the U. S. and Great Britain, finally came to an agreement with Soviet Russia, by which China would receive assistance from Soviet Russia in carrying out the Northern Expedition in return for the rights which Soviet Russia would enjoy in propagating its communistic doctrine among the Chinese people. By means of such slogans as "Down with imperialism" and "Help the weak and small nations" Soviet Russia has successfully converted many Chinese into followers of communism, and the communists were even admitted inte the fold of the Kuomintang party until the purgation movement in 1927. Since then. Red activities in China have been strictly suppressed, and communists have been severely persecuted. Thus the relationship between Soviet Russia and China, from the diplomatic standpoint, was in a strained state, culminating in the Sino-Russian conflict over the C. E. R. question in 1929 and the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Gradually Soviet Russia has taken off its mask, and pursued a policy of exploiting China as imperialistic as that adopted by the former Tsars. The Chinese people, who formerly looked upon Soviet Russia as China's real friend, have now come into the belief that Soviet Russia, under the cloak of friendship, constitutes a new menace to China, and that her ulterior motive is to turn China into Bolshevism for her own advantage.

Right after Japan's forcible occupation of Manchuria the world has watched closely the gestures of Soviet Russia because Soviet Russia, as the self-styled champion of the weak nations, might give a helping hand to China in order to turn every one of the 400,000,000 souls to be a worshipper of the Soviet doctrine, and also because the extension of Japan's conquest in Manchuria might bring her into an open conflict with Soviet Russia, which has long established a sphere of influence in the northern part of Manchuria. The *Izvestia* and the *Pravda*, respectively official Soviet government and Third International organs, showed a very sympathetic attitude toward China's plight by charging America with turning her back on China's troubles and placing "shamelessness" at the door of the League. Many of our writers, after seeing the inaction of the first Council meeting of the League of Nations to compel Japanese troops in Manchuria to withdraw to points in the South Manchuria Railway zone, openly advocated that China should once again turn to Moscow for assistance as our late Leader did in laying the foundation for the success of the military stage of the Revolution, because they averred that communism was after all less menacing to China than Japanese militarism. For a time a movement was on foot to press the government to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, and the Chinese government, in yielding to to the public wish, was ready to forget the grievance of 1929, and shake hands once again with the Soviet government.

The Capture of Tsitsihar

The tone of the Russian official press was continuously friendly and sympathetic toward the Chinese until Japan's occupation of Tsitsihar, provincial capital of Heilungkiang, on Nov. 18, 1931. When Gen. Ma Chunshan put up his stubborn resistance against Japan's occupation of that city, the Japanese even charged that Gen. Ma received Soviet support and the spokesmen of Gen. Honjo's headquarters in Mukden openly announced to the foreign newspaper correspondents the actual number of carloads of rifles, machine-guns and artillery that Gen. Ma received "from the Russian border." We still remember that on Oct. 28, 1931, Mr. Hirota, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, even went to such an extent as to deliver a strong note to the Soviet government charging the Russians with lending support to Gen. Ma. But after the fall of Tsitsihar into Japanese hands, the Soviet press suddenly became moderate in its attacks on Japanese imperialism, and in the meantime a rumor was current that Japan came to an understanding with Russia over the Manchuria question. In the first week of November, a *Reuter's* dispatch from Tokyo stated that there existed a possibility, if the League of Nations continued to press Japan, of her making a pact with Soviet Russia, seizing strategic points in China and defying the League of Nations. When Mr. Yoshizawa passed through Moscow at the end of last year on his way back to Japan to take up his present post of Foreign Minister, it was reported that he was approached while at Moscow by Mr. Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, suggesting that Japan and Soviet Russia should enter into a mutual non-aggression pact. Later, we learned that after the arrival of Mr. Yoshizawa in Tokyo, the Soviet Ambassador called on Premier Inukai to find out the Japanese reaction to such friendly advance. It was generally believed that Russia, which has been fully occupied with her Five Year plan, would dislike to be forced to defend her eastern frontiers just now. Although Japan was reported as declining the offer on the ground that Japan, at any rate, has no intention of infringing on the interests of the U.S.S.R. in Manchuria or the interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and, further, both Russia and Japan are signatories to the Paris Pact—which Japan considered sufficient. Subsequent developments, however, have convinced us that Japan has finally acquiesced to the Russian demand and signed the pact. In the recent Japanese campaign to oust Gen. Ting Chao's troops from Harbin, a city under

(*Continued on page 22*)

The Christian Angle in the Conflict

It was one of the inevitable incidentals that Christians and Christian organizations generally would be drawn into the vortex of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the same as was the case in the course the Great War during the fateful years from 1914 to 1918. A short while ago a group of 105 veteran missionaries (whose names were not given) made an appeal on behalf of the Chinese and this has since been followed by an "An Appeal on Behalf of those Who Suffer in the Far Eastern Conflict," which reads as follows:—

After four years of hard struggle, practically all the nations in the world pledged themselves for international mutual respect and earnest preservation of international peace. Clear and categorical international agreements were entered first in the Covenant of the League of Nations, secondly in the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington, thirdly in the Locarno Pact of 1925 and fourthly but recently, in the Briand-Kellogg Pact of Peace that international aggression shall be deemed a criminal act and that united action shall be taken to preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of one another.

In view of the unprecedented Japanese bombardments of different parts of China, the supreme test before all the nations is: Despite all the sacrifices during the European War and the afore-mentioned agreements, shall war again be employed as an instrument of international dealing? If it be so employed, what will happen to the world in which nations can no longer be living isolated? Can there be no effective remedy to this Far Eastern conflict while the destiny of mankind is so much at stake?

To the Governments that signed the Covenant, Treaty or Pact as afore-mentioned, the imperative question is this: Why is it that though undeclared, so terrific a war against China by another signatory Power has not been stopt by united action, but actually countenanced?

Already reminded how strong the Japanese military organization must be, but conscious of the responsibility to defend their country, the Chinese soldiers are bravely resisting the invaders. Surprised, bewildered, the Chinese people cannot help looking to you for assistance. Their existence is now in imminant danger and their problem is universally international. Militarily weak, how can China continue to resist whatever Japan may at any time demand? Disabled how can China champion the cause of world peace which Japan has by military aggression threatened to destroy? Shall the strong be master and the weak surrender regardless of what is right? Then, if there is no regard to right, what will be the consequences of might to all the nations on earth, particularly to the interested nationals in the Far East?

Facing terrible menace, flood, famine, conflagration, untold miseries, inhuman attacks and continual bombardments and yet with good will toward all, speaking in the name of justice and humanity, may we not solicit your most serious consideration upon this world question of Japanese invasions?

The Japanese invasions are abhorrent for reasons based on the following facts which cannot be obscured by threatening diplomacy or propaganda:

1. Forcible occupation of a large part of the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) of China where damages to life and property so far cannot be estimated;
2. Forcible control of all the local governments, public utilities, railways, business houses, schools, etc. in the occupied areas;
3. Forcible instigation in the occupied areas to Chinese outcasts against Chinese national authorities;
4. Ruthless attacks at Shanghai by Japanese marines, soldiers and armed civilians upon innocent people regardless of race, age or sex;
5. Ruthless invasions of factories, houses, shops, schools, hospitals and churches and setting fire to them at will;
6. Ruthless bombardments from aeroplanes, troops and warships on the populous, unfortified territories adjacent to the International Settlement in Shanghai which settlement is still used as a base of Japanese military operations;
7. Ruthless killing of captured soldiers and civilains including pastors, educators, students, women, children and flood refugees;
8. Thousands of houses and shops together with factories, theatres, hospitals, schools, libraries and laboratories destroyed;
9. Hundreds of thousands of people rendered homeless, disabled, unemployed and lost to schools and church;
10. Thousands of lives lost which cannot yet be ascertained; and
11. Business and property losses already estimated at over 100 million dollars.

(Signed) The Chinese Associated Chamber of Commerce,
Ling Kang Hou, Chairman,
The Chinese Flood Relief Society
Chu Ching Lan, President,
The Federation of Universities & Colleges,
Li Chiao Huan, Chairman.

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Japanese Reply to Missionaries' Appeal

We, a group of Japanese Christians also deeply deplore the present lamentable situation in Shanghai, and we have suffered the same heart-felt consternation at the catastrophe as was expressed by the 105 venerable missionaries in China whose names did not appear. We also sincerely share the same desire to alleviate all human discomforts and to hasten a lasting peace.

However not condoning all the unfortunate actions which were bound to transpire in such an extraordinary emergency we cannot overlook the unjust partiality so obviously exemplified in their sweeping and unverified charges in their statement circulated on February 12.

The appeal seemed concerned only in depicting vividly the spectacular and unhappy results, being wholly oblivious of and totally omitting the fundamental contributing causes of long standing. Nor did they designate just to what extent one party or the other was responsible. In other words only one half of the story is told and this with all implications to benefit their biased premises.

We, who profess loyalty to the same Master would have welcomed an opportunity of sharing comfort, solace and communion during this hour of trial with our Missionary brethren. In fact, when one of the Japanese Christian leaders was told by two other foreign missionaries of the plan to publish an appeal to the authorities in Japan, he expressed the hope that they would consider the situation from a clear point of view, so that not only the so-called "neutrals" but also Japanese as well as Chinese lovers of peace might join their voices. The Master of us all was ever a man of fairness, not quick to judge and never condemning or "casting the first stone."

We, as Japanese Christians ask of these missionaries who would follow the steps of the same Master to approach the situation in Shanghai as He would, fortified with a sense of just understanding before condemnation and free from any pre-conceived presumption, heightened by the immediate and appealing circumstances only. We still welcome, as we always have, the opportunity to confer constructively with these friends with a view towards bringing about a more complete understanding.

J. G. SAKAMOTO, Pres. Japanese Y. M. C. A.
K. INOUE, Secy. Japanese Y. M. C. A.
REV. M. FURUYA, Pastor, Japanese Congregational Church.
REV. R. NARITA, Pastor, Japanese Christian Church
G. SUGA, Secy. Tokyo Y. M. C. A.

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The Troubles in China

(The following Statement, which appeared in the February issue of the Bulletin of the National Christian Council of Japan, was distributed by the N. C. C. of China, Feb. 28, 1932.)

At the Tokyo Area conference, Bishop Matsui prefaced his address by saying that after 20 years of rapid growth of internationalism and interest in world peace, Japan was again becoming very militaristic. He made no specific reference to the actions in Manchuria; but earnestly called upon the Christian Movement in Japan to combat militarism, and to strive for a renewal of interest in world peace and internationalism. At the Tokyo New Year's Sunrise Prayer meeting, Bishop Akazawa gave nearly half his time to an eloquent plea for peace. The matter of militaristic propaganda in schools and radio broadcasting was seriously discussed at the January 25 meeting of the Council Executive and then referred to the Officers' Council, by which after long discussion, the Chairman and the Secretary were instructed to call at the Department of Communications and the Department of Education and at the Radio Broadcasting Bureau to express the concern of the Council over the large amount of general militaristic propaganda, and to confer as to the possibility of reducing it. The Shanghai developments seemed so definitely to increase the danger that a long meeting of the officers' council with all the foreign members of the Executive was held on February 5, and a special meeting of the whole Executive on Feb. 6. At the latter it meeting it was voted to send the following cable to the International Missionary Council in New York:

JAPAN NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL FACING THREAT TO WORLD PEACE IN FAR EAST REQUESTS INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL TO IMPLORE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED TO USE FORBEARANCE AND SETTLE DISPUTE BY PEACEFUL MEANS RENOUNCING USE OF FORCE FURTHER THAT SIMILAR REPRESENTATIONS TO RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS BE URGED CHRISTIAN BODIES IN EACH COUNTRY

In the absence from Tokyo of the Chairman, Bishop Akazawa, the head of the General Affairs Section Dr. Chiba and Mr. Ebisawa took this cable to the Foreign Office on February 8th, together with the following just received:

(Continued on page 19)

The Cost of Japanese Military Adventures

(From the Japan Chronicle, Feb. 18, 1932)

AT the Cabinet Council which was held on September 22nd, four days after the Manchurian business began, the late Mr. Inoue, speaking as Finance Minister, pointed out the enormous expense of the military operations which had been undertaken without the consent of the Cabinet, and in the face of his urgent representations to the War Office that if the financial situation in Japan was to be saved, the military budget must be cut down. This did not deter the War Office in the least; it was not even interested. It was the army's business to protect Japan, and the Finance Minister's business to find the money. Since then operations have been undertaken at Shanghai which must have far exceeded in cost those in Manchuria, and the cost is rising every day. Apart from its ordinary upkeep the army costs Japan a great deal of money. There was the intervention in Siberia, the cost of which was put at Y700,000,000, the only return being some concessions in Saghalien, which may be very profitable to the "Government merchants" who manage them, but not to anybody else. Then there were two expeditions to Tsinan during the late Baron Tanaka's term of office as Premier. These did not even win concessions, and were the cause of the boycott which was petering out under the peaceable relationships maintained by Baron Shidehara, when the military stepped in and undid all his work and made the boycott more intense than ever. In all three of these affairs Baron Tanaka was the leading spirit; but he evidently has like-minded successors, for the new adventure is one which may prove the most expensive of all.

Not only have we to reckon the actual cost of the dispatch of troops and equipment, their maintenance in the field, and so forth, but the commercial effects also. A week ago it was reported that over five thousand Japanese had already returned from Shanghai and that ten thousand more were expected to come. Since then the military operations have only rendered more complete the destruction of Chapei and Hongkew, where a large part of the Japanese colony lived, so the number coming to Japan must be even larger than was at first estimated, for in many cases their businesses are ruined. Such incidents as the destruction of a Japanese cotton mill so as to destroy the Chinese who had either taken refuge there or were using it as a base add to the cost, for even though reparations may be exacted, there is the loss of business in the meantime to take into consideration.

Besides the cost of the expedition there is the inevitable loss of trade through the interruption caused by military operations, and the additional loss caused through the boycott. This weapon has been greatly developed by the Chinese. Formerly boycotts used to be announced which turned out to be totally ineffective. Now they are actually put into force. After the murders of Chinese in Pyongyang, when in one night as many Chinese were killed as there had been Japanese killed by brigands in ten years, the boycott, which had been approaching the vanishing point, was suddenly revived in a more intense form than ever before. When the Manchurian coup was made on September 18th, the boycott developed to a still greater degree, so that the greatest alarm was caused among merchants. A report by the Japan Chamber of Commerce states that, compared with last year, the exports to China are down by 64 per cent., and this must have been before the Shanghai business completed the paralysis of trade. Curiously enough, the further south one went, the more complete became the boycott. This may have been due to the distant ports being more free from Japanese admonitions, or it may have been due to the greater political qualities of the Cantonese.

Writing about the end of 1932, Mr. Yonesato, Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, estimated that the Japanese losses up to that date through the boycott amounted to 185 million taels. The docks and godowns of the treaty ports, he said, were piled up with some 800,000 tons of goods from mills and factories in Japan, the Japanese goods belonging to Chinese merchants but sealed up because of the boycott amounting to 60 million taels in Shanghai alone. These losses, it was pointed out, do not include the thousands of tons of goods withheld in Japan because it is worse than useless to forward them, nor do they include the losses to Japan's internal trade that are attributable to the boycott. The fact that the boycott was the Chinese reprisal for Japanese actions rather than the cause of those actions, is indicated by Mr. Yonesato's statement that the immense accumulation of goods in the treaty ports is due to the large orders that were placed before the boycott being refused by the consignees, while the Chinese banks also refuse to make payment, even though they have funds to be paid against bills of lading. Even Japanese firms in the interior, to whom goods were to be transhipped, have been refusing to take delivery, so that the goods remain in treaty ports, by far the greater part in Shanghai, where they are stored "for safety," creating an insurance problem at present.

According to Mr. Yonesato there are 7,415,000 taels' worth of imported Japanese cotton yarns and common piece goods stored in Shanghai awaiting delivery, while another 33,423,000 taels' worth of similar materials are on order in Japan but have not been shipped. Japanese mills have on hand 11,347,000 taels' worth of finer printed goods which had been ordered by Chinese firms but remain in Japanese godowns owing to the boycott. Piece goods and yarns turned out in Shanghai by Japanese-owned mills have also come under the ban. According to figures supplied to Mr. Yonesato by the Japanese Cotton Millowners' Association, 86,000 bales of cotton yarn have been spun and 50,000 taels of piece goods produced in Shanghai, with an aggregate value of 47,500,000 taels, since the anti-Japanese movement started. Refusal of the Chinese dealers to handle these products has left the entire 136,000 bales on the hands of the millowners. Other Japanese-owned manufacturing enterprises in Shanghai are said to have turned out merchandise valued at 50,000,000 taels, for which they now have no market.

Various other commodities besides the all-important cotton goods are also mentioned as accumulating in Shanghai. When the trouble in Manchuria prevented the Fushun coal being shipped, orders were received for Japanese coal. Through the intensification of the boycott, 100,000 tons already delivered cannot be used, and 1,500,000 tons are still on order. Large accumulations of undeliverable sugar, paper, and sea products also swell the boycott losses. And there is a grievous loss in freights—now made good so far as shipping companies are concerned by the hire of transports, but falling on the taxpayer instead of making good the ordinary adverse balance of trade.

Of course, the statement by the Japan Chamber of Commerce that trade has declined by over sixty per cent. does not in itself mean nearly so much as it would appear to do at first sight, for the decline in prices accounts for part of it, and the general decline in the world's trade, even where no boycotts are in force, accounts for another part; but the boycott has "done its bit," and this, coming on top of the other factors, hurts most. Since all this, which refers only to conditions at the beginning of the year, we have had the partial destruction of Shanghai, and warlike conditions prevailing to the detriment of everybody's trade. The Shanghai outbreak has been more detrimental to Japan's trade than all that preceded it. It involves a sacrifice of all that Hamaguchi and Inoue strove for, and the fact that those sincere servants of their country, who both valued peace above all things as necessary for economic prosperity, fell to the pistols of assassins, makes one ponder.

THE CHRISTIAN ANGLE IN THE CONFLICT

(Continued from page 18)

SECRETARIATS CHRISTIAN WORLD ORGANISATIONS GENEVA URGE YOU USE INFLUENCE CONVINCE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC OF GROWING VOLUME MORAL WORLD OPINION AGAINST JAPAN'S INCREASING USE MILITARY MEASURES OUR LOVE FOR JAPAN AND RESPECT FOR HER MORAL STANDING IN WORLD AFFAIRS IMPELS THIS MESSAGE

The National Christian Council of China on March 1 received a cabled message from Bishop Francis J. McConnell, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the official organ of 28 Protestant churches with a communicant membership of over 22 millions. An identical message had been sent to the N. C. Council of Japan. The message expressed sympathy with their brethren in China (Japan) and joined them in prayer that future warfare may be avoided and a lasting peace speedily secured.

Japanese Offensive as Experts Saw It

The following description of the big Japanese offensive in the Shanghai area which began on Feb. 20 as foreign military observers saw it was printed in the China Press (Shanghai) Feb. 29.

BEFORE the beginning of the drive the Japancse were holding the outposts on the south side of Woosung creek. The 24th Brigade under the command of General Shimomoto, was at that time holding these posts. Another regiment had assumed control of the northern part of Chapei while the naval landing party was holding the southern part of Chapei.

The 24th Brigade had had plenty of time to prepare bridges across the small creeks near Woosung and also practice using them. The Ninth Division which arrived later was given no opportunity for a short period of similar training.

The general plans of the Japanese was one of converging attacks on Kiangwan and Tazang with troops coming directly from the east and from the northeast. The northeast in this instance was the Woosung outpost sector being held by the 24th Brigade. The attacks were to be carried on by all branches of the Japanese forces: that is infantry cavalry, tanks, artillery, and armored cars, together with the air arm of the army and navy.

Strength of Columns Uncertain

Regarding the strength of the three columns that were to move down from the northeast, and east, it was difficult to assume that the whole of the 24th Brigade, less one battalion left to guard the Woosung outpost, were included in the northeastern column.

The whole of the Ninth Division, less one regiment which was detailed to the south of Kiangwan, and one regiment held in reserve along Yangtszepoo, constituted the two columns that were coming from the east.

Advance Along Roads

In the advance on Kiangwan and Tazang, the southern columns coming from the east and comprising men of the Ninth Division, used Hsaingyang Road and Tongphekhang Road. The former runs due east to a point slightly north of Kiangwan Village and the latter runs in a southweasterly direction from Yangtszepoo towards the district beween the Race Course and Hongkew Park.

By far the strongest column was the 24th Brigade with attached troops of the 9th Division which moved southeast from Changhwapang in the direction of Tazang.

Part of the Japanese advance scheme included the bombardment in Chapei and Woosung in order to "pin" the Chinese, that is, to prevent them from moving additional troops in any direction. The Japanese also may have been told to use a method common in the World War which calls for a tremendous noise from the artillery and big guns with the idea of keeping the enemy from knowing what is coming.

It is also quite probable that the Japanese were under the impression that the morale of the Chinese troops could be materially reduced by making a big noise.

The two columns that moved from directly east of Yangtszepoo were to junction between the Race Course and Hongkew park. Armored cars were to be used to clear the roads for this connection.

The northern column, under General Shimomoto, then moved west between Woosung creek and Woosung railway towards Tazang.

Chinese Used Mines

When the ultimatum or "note of warning" was not heeded by the 19th Route Army, the Japanese began their "big push." On the first day, (Saturday Feb. 20) both of the main bodies of Japanese troops advanced. By 1 o'clock, all the territory between Yangtszepoo and south of the International Race Course had been overrun. The Chinese tried to use land mines in an attempt to stop the advance of the tanks but in this they were unsuccessful. The Chinese positions in this area were only warning positions and as the Japanese lines advanced, these positions were not defended.

The Japanese were able to get in touch with the troops of Hongkew Park according to the advance scheme. All went well until they came to Kiangwan village. When they approached the village they were extremely inconvenienced by smoke caused by nearby houses that were burning. It is not known whether this was planned by the Chinese as a piece of military strategy or whether the fires were started by shells or bombs.

Spared Casualties

The Japanese were also delayed by the avowed policy of General Uyeda to spare the casualty list. This caution on the part of the Japanese infantry was their biggest mistake. The bite is nipped in the hud if this policy is pursued. One cannot go to war fussing too much over casualties.

The first night, the Japanese were obliged to halt having failed to enter Kiangwan but successful in reaching the railway a little south of Kiangwan which, considered from a military standpoint, was an achievement, considering the nature of the country.

The northern column halted that night fairly well on their way but could not be considered an achievement because they met with no opposition in that area, that is, north of Kiangwan.

On the following day, Sunday, the nothern column attempted to reach Miaohangchen, or at least get very near to it. The southern columns progressed very little on the second day. They were unable to clear the Kiangwan situation, while south of Kiangwan, small parties of Chinese had crossed the Woosung railway and forced the Japanese to give ground. This column had also evidently halted waiting for an outflanking movement from the northerm column to take effect. The opposition offered by the Chinese forces had by this time materially increased. Whether the Chinese were reinforced is unknown.

There was a general feeling by foreign military observers at this time again that the Japanese infantry attacks were not being pushed home for fear of casualties. The Japanese artillery were devoid of observation due to the nature of the country and had to shoot blind or "by map."

Right Flank Exposed

It had also become obvious that the right flank was not strong enough to rest this flank and was already beginning to appear much exposed.

The Chinese had in the meantime made a raid across Woosung creek against Changnwapang outpost positions. and probadly owing to this, some of the naval landmg party, who had reembarked into ships, were hurriedly landed again as reinforcements. The naval guns assisted that day by sporadic bombardments throughout.

Sunday evening, the naval landing party carried out a reconnaissance in Chapei to find out if the Chinese would withdraw if threatened by tanks or armored cars.

The following evening the northern column halted with its right wing near Miaohangchen in touch with Chinese troops who in some cases were not any more than 400 yards west of them.

In the early morning of Tuesday, February 22, the Japanese delivered an attack against this position.

Chinese Flank Again

This attack was successful and the Chinese were pushed back somewhat in this particular sector. After the battle the Japanese on this flank did not advance. This was probably due to interferences of Chinese troops who had crossed Woosung creek and were threatening the right flank from the rear. In the afternoon of the same day, the division commander carried out an intensive bombing attack with the intention of discouraging the Chinese from further interference.

Further south the advance was still being checked by the situation in Kiangwan where small parties of Chinese troops were holding out with brisk firing.

South of Kiangwan the Japanese had definitely located a strong Chinese position west of the Race Course. They were being continually shot at from houses and small hamlets in this district and as a result took action by burning houses and also no doubt killing a number of inocent civilians.

Tanks Useless

Tanks were also employed against Kiangwan by the Japanese but proved quite useless due to the nature of the country. The general impression that day was that the Japanese had encountered, if not troop opposition, at least great physical difficulties.

From the tactical point of view the most serious situation at this time was the exposed right flank of the Japanese. the wing that stretched south of Miaohangchen and which had engaged the 88th Division.

The Chinese forces in the meantime had been holding on to Kiangwan, and made two raids across Woosung creek

against Changwanpang positions which prevented the withdrawal of Japanese troops from there. The Chinese also carried on a raid in Chapei preceded by an intense bombardment which led to Japanese sailors being rushed from ships in a great hurry.

Japanese "Refuse" Flank

But above all, the force that crossed Woosung creek on the left flank of General Shimomoto's brigade and attacked the Japanese position north of Miaochangchen was the most serious. The Japanese were able to resist this attack but only after "refusing" this flank, that is, bending the lines that extended east of Miaochangchen down in a semicircular fashion.

The entire situation points clearly, it was said, to a change of attitude on the part of Chinese troops. The Japanese could no longer deal with a cowed or inert enemy by a show of force and modern equipment.

On the 23rd, owing to offensive action of the preceding day which had forced the Japanese to withdraw and put out a defensive flank towards Woosung creek, the Japanese had not appreciably advanced. They were still much bothered by the Kiangwan situation.

By this time they were strung out on a front of five miles with all regiments in the lines.

Bomb Airdromes

Wednesday and Thursday events were practically at a standstill on the northern fronts. The Japanese had by this time bombed the Hungjao and Soochow airdrome. An attempt was also made to destroy the Lunghua Railway Station but this failed.

Wednesday, the Chinese maintained an aggressive attitude and carried out several raids throughout the night but otherwise they remained inactive. The Japanese were busy that day consolidating their positions. They also made another determined effort to dislodge the Chinese from Kiangwan. They withdrew slightly to the south-east at one time in order to allow an intensive bombing attack to be carried on over the village but as soon as the bombing attack finished the Chinese again opened up with their machine guns and prevented any further Japanese attacks.

The Japanese went to bed on Wednesday night with most of their goods in the show window.

Early in the morning of the following day, Thursday, the Japanese concentrated their artillery on the northern extension of Bingphoo creek and particularly the Chinese positions east of Miaohangchen. The village was shortly in flames and the Chinese retreated to a short distance southwest of the village.

Immediately after the artillery bombardment the Japanese second regiment of the right brigade delivered a concerted attack and entered Paungkazah as well as Miaohangchen which the Chinese troops recaptured on Friday. They then switched their artillery and in the same way attacked and entered Chinese positions elaborately trenched near Kyungkadaung. The Chinese gave way at this point, but the Japanese were not able to follow up which gave the Chinese time to stiffen their resistance. This sally was the closest the Japanese came to breaking through the Chinese lines.

Use Artillery Correctly

This was the first day that the Japanese had used their artillery in a fashion that would have been accepted as tactically correct in Europe.

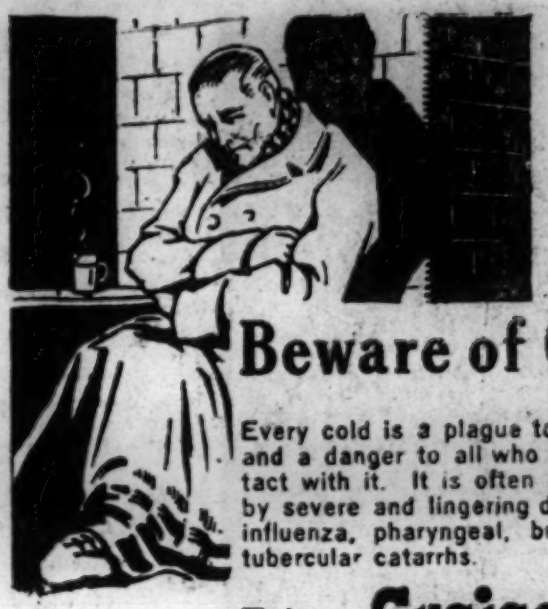
On the evening of Thursday, the Japanese positions stretched in an almost straight line from Miaohangchen to the creek junction just west of Kiangwan, but small parties of Chinese were still holding out in Kiangwan in spite of 11 airplanes which had dropped both explosives and propaganda the day before.

Chapei, Woosung Same

Chapei and Woosung situation remained unaltered that day, except that the Chinese moved a considerable number of troops from Chapei north to the Kiangwan-Tazung area.

On Friday, February 26, 15 Japanese aircraft carried out a raid on the Hangchow airdromes and ended any future threat from that area. An engagement took place between Chinese and Japanese planes and being outnumbered one to three the Chinese airmen suffered the loss of three planes and the Japanese one. Later Japanese planes returned and meeting no opposition bombed without interruption. At 1 o'clock the Markham Road station was also bombed.

The Kiangwan-Miaohangchen front experienced heavy fighting at times but the situation in general remained unchanged. Snipers were still claiming an occasional casualty around the Japanese military headquarters.



Beware of Colds

Every cold is a plague to the sufferer and a danger to all who come in contact with it. It is often accompanied by severe and lingering diseases, e.g. influenza, pharyngeal, bronchial and tubercular catarrhs.

Take **Guaiacose**

It relieves all troubles, quickly removes the cold, strengthens the organism and makes it more resistant to infection.

Taken in time, GUAIACOSE protects against colds and their sequelæ.

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Enrich your life's blood by taking BLOODTONIC. BLOODTONIC has stood the test of time and is justly famous.

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581 Foochow Road, Shanghai

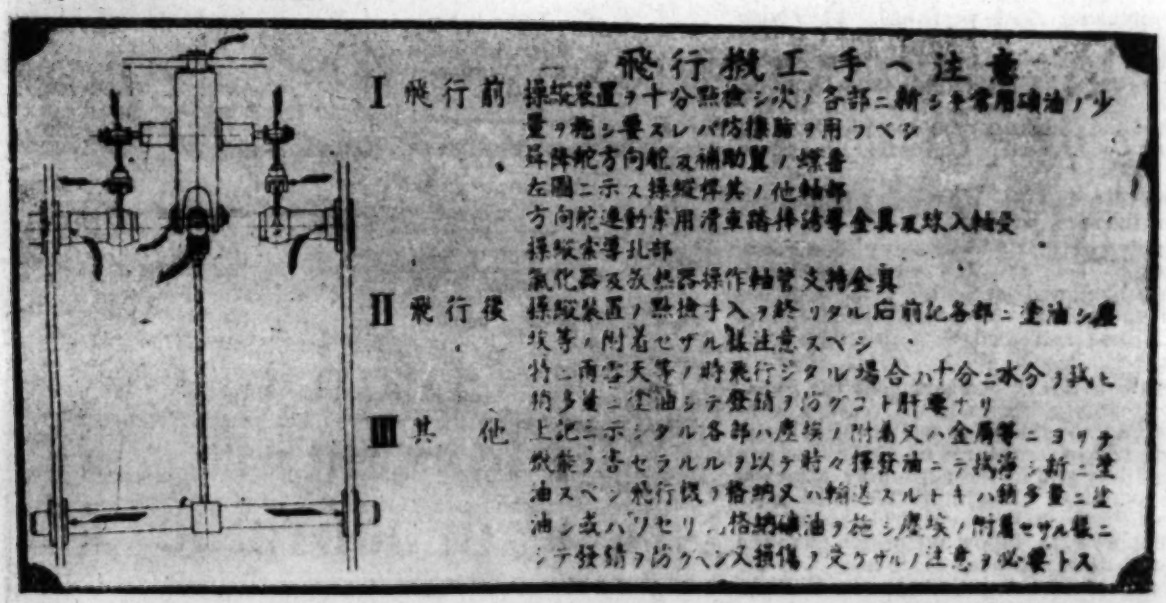
五洲大藥房

—Courtesy of Sin Wan Pao

Photograph of talisman carried by Japanese Aviator Tanaka.

Japanese Plane Brought Down at Liuhang

According to a *Sin Wan Pao* report, a Japanese fighting plane No. 846, which convoyed three bombers to Liuhang in Chapei on the afternoon of Feb. 21 was shot down by Chinese rifle fire. The engine of the plane was hit by two shots and as a result the machine lost its balance. After an unsuccessful dive, the plane hurtled down through the air and fell about a mile from the Chinese Radio Receiving Station. The plane was partially wrecked, but the pilot was still alive when he reached the ground. Chinese sentinels on duty there hurriedly rushed to the scene and ended the life of the Nipponese aviator by a volley of rifle fire when he attempted to operate his pistol to prevent their approach. A search of the dead aviator's body identified him as Captain Tanaka. The most interesting thing discovered in his purse was a charm or talisman which was supposed to protect him from death while he carried death to others. Other things found in the plane included two machine guns, six hand-grenades and two rifles.



飛行前 I

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昇降舵方向舵及補助翼ノ螺番

左圖ニ示ス操縦桿其ノ他軸部

方向舵運動用滑車路拂滑車金具及球入軸受

操縦索導孔部

氣化器及放熱器操作軸管支持金具

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—Courtesy of Sin Wan Pao

Copy of instructions [in Japanese language for operating plane found on Captain Tanaka's person, after he was killed when his plane was brought down by Chinese rifle fire at Liuhang on Feb. 2.

THE JAPANESE INVASION OF HARBIN

(*Continued from page 16*)

or for the country, but, of course, there are some good ones. The bad ones are rulers for the money they can get out of it, as all know. With these the people are of small consideration, except that it is from them that they squeeze their money. The soldiers are largely of the same stripe, going into the army not for the protection of the country, but for food, clothing and a small salary. They cannot be expected to be better than their officials.

These are some arguments the Japanese in Manchuria would advance as excuses for taking over the affairs of Manchuria, and as an excuse for obtaining greater power in China.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RAPPROCHEMENT AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

(*Continued from page 17*)

the Russian sphere of influence, Soviet Russia even permitted the Japanese to use the southern extension of the Chinese Eastern Railway for transporting soldiers. Although it was reported on Feb. 2 that M. Karakhan, the Soviet acting foreign commissary, officially informed the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hirota, that an occupation of Harbin by the Japanese forces could not be viewed with equanimity by the Soviet Union and would evoke a strong protest from her. Harbin, nevertheless, fell into the hands of the Japanese forces on Feb. 5. So far we have not heard of any strong protests from the Soviet Union; and if there is one, it was purely of a technical nature, inasmuch as the Soviet had already permitted Japanese troops to be transported over the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In permitting the Japanese troops to use the C. E. R. and to occupy Harbin, Soviet Russia can not free itself from the challenge that she has aided and abetted Japan in furthering Japanese aggressions in Manchuria and that the two countries have come to an understanding as to their respective spheres of influence over in Manchuria.

Soviet Russia has let the cat out of the bag by allying herself with Japan in exploiting China. Chinese communists, who have looked upon Soviet Russia as China's friend, should, driven by their consciences, as 243 of their comrades have already done, denounce their affiliation with the communist party, which is merely the cat's paw of Soviet Russia, and they should also awaken to the fact that at this time when China is waging a life and death struggle against Japan, any subversive activities to embarrass the present government will only break down China's defense, and give added advantage to Japanese imperialists. China can only survive by presenting a united resistance against Japanese and Russian imperialism.

Shanghai, Feb. 28, 1932.

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

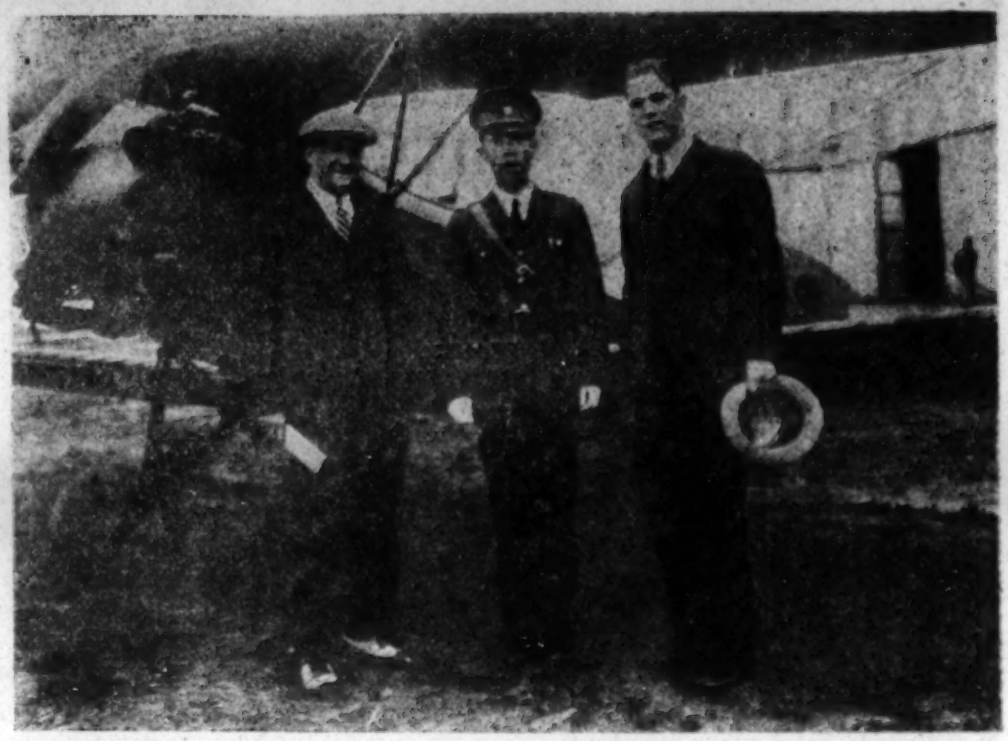
The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese to Give "Bob" Short Military Funeral

The body of Robert (Bob) McCawley Short, the daring American aviator who was killed in an aerial battle at Soochow Feb. 22 by Japanese airmen while in the service of the Chinese Aviation Corps, arrived at the Shanghai South Station of the Shanghai - Hangchow Railway Feb. 26 and was delivered to the International Funeral Directors. The Chinese Government has arranged for a military funeral for him and he is to be given the posthumous rank of Colonel.

In the meantime his mother in America is being communicated with. The Chinese government has granted Mr. Short's mother a compassionate grant of $5,000 as a testimony of appreciation. The arrangements for the funeral have been a matter of considerable discussion, and at one time arrangements were contemplated by the American Legion and the American Co. S. V. C. to accord Lieut. Short a military funeral. The American Consular authorities, however, pointed out the undesirability of any American military organizations, as such, participating in the funeral; there would however be no objection to Americans attending the funeral in their private capacity.



Bob Short, American aviator who lost his life while flying a Chinese combat plane at Soochow on Washington's Birthday, is standing, at the right of this picture which was taken in Nanking recently. The man in the center is Colonel Chen of the Chinese aivation service, while the man at the left is Bert Hall, another American aviator who has served as an instructor with the Chinese forces.

In connection with the death of Lieut Short it was announced that the American attitude, in reply to Japanese protests against American airmen serving with the Chinese military forces is that the American Government will not prevent American citizens from engaging in such service but if they do they forfeit all right for protection as American citizens.

Robert Short—In Memoriam

BY P. K. J. TARECON

Hail! Thou Celestial Ace who fought to the last.
Praise to thee who friended China in her needs!
Thou Good Samaritan, thy lot is cast;
Thrice blest, thy crown with laurels of heroic deeds!

Now, get thee gone, and fare thee well, more for ever.
Well done, thou bold, intrepid, fire-eating warrior;
Brave and true guarded thou the Nanking borders,
Bombarding far away from Shanghi-landers.

Mark! How in near-by Soochow that foreign
Guy from New World, Short did shoot Nipponese plane,
Not one, but more, in twos, tore him, down his wings,
Like a full fledged Mongol eagle from the skies.

They say "Who fought against odds, we salute him;"
Sculptors cannot carve him, poets cannot catch him;
But can keep him, China in her hallowed bosom;
Say not 'He foreigner no good, troublesome.'

O, Brothers, we are all of one great father!
That, Robert Short like Byron knew, but Kipling 'No';
East west, everywhere, black white, brown and yellow,
Are only pigments of that 'Master Sculptor'.

Shanghai, February 29, 1932.

Manchuria Declared an Independent State

Mukden, Feb. 26.—The new independent State in Manchuria has been named "Manchowkuo" the word "Man" meaning Manchuria, "Chow" meaning a large area, and "kuo", being the generic name for a nation or state. Changchun has been made the capital, according to a statement issued by the "Administrative Committee" at Mukden Feb. 26. The ruler of the country, the statement continues, shall be called Chin Cheng, meaning dictator, and he shall be provisionally installed as such until he is formally initiated "by the will of the people, according to the constitution to be promulgated in the future."

A new five-colored flag has been adopted as the banner of Manchowkuo. The bottom will be of yellow, with red, blue, white and black bars above.

The name of the new era will be Ta Tung, meaning "Great Union."

Meetings and parades were held at Mukden Feb. 26 to celebrate the inauguration of the new Government, but neither the Chinese participators nor spectators seemed enthusiastic. Japanese advisers have now been attached to the Harbin police.

A body of 2,000 old Kirin troops, as the forces opposing the dominion in Manchuria are known, are now operating near Andachan, on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and it is anticipated that they will make an attempt to capture the station.

It is evident that old Kirin troops are now active east, north and west of Harbin and, as a consequence, the Japanese garrison at Harbin has been increased.

The Mukden-Shanhaikuan Railway

Mr. Kanto, director of the Mukden-Shanhaikuan Railway, stated in an interview at Mukden Feb. 26 that negotiations for the opening of through traffic to Peiping were proceeding. The rolling stock outside the Great Wall, he said, permitted the running of only one passenger and one goods train a day.

All obligations of the railway to British bond-holders have been met, so far, from the funds confiscated by the Japanese following the occupation of Mukden on September 18, continued Mr. Kanto. The harbor works at Hulutao, he added, were being constructed to the original program.

Mr. Kanto declared that the Japanese employees of the railway were only liaison officers for facilitating military transport. He asserted that 150 Russians had been employed by the railway as police. They were now stationed at Koupangtze, ready to be sent anywhere along the railway to fight bandits.

Shanghai Becomes World News Distributing Center

The Sino-Japanese complications have served to make Shanghai one of the leading news centers of the world, a fact demonstrated by the imposing list of newsper correspondents who have gathered here from all parts of the world. When the complications between China and Japan started in Manchuria on September 18 last year, Makden immediately became an important news center, but when the Shanghai trouble started practically the entire corps moved down the coast to Shanghai and additional news writers from all points of the compass collected here. The total number of correspondents in Shanghai who are representing newspapers in the United States and Europe is approximately 50, including a number of local newspapermen who also devote part of their time to papers abroad. The best indication of Shanghai's present importance as a news center is show in the increase in staffs of the various news agencies such as the Associated Press, United Press and International News (Hearst) Service. Previously these agencies were represented by one man; now each has from four to six men giving their entire time to news coverage.

In addition to the correspondents representing American and European newspapers and services, the Japanese who have a special interest in the present complications, have also increased their staffs. It is reported that the two large Japanese newspapers Osaka-Tokyo *Mainichi* and Osaka-Tokyo *Asahi* each have from twenty to thirty correspondents, while the two large Japanese news agencies, Rengo and Nihon Dempo, probably have an equal number, the total number of Japanese correspondents probably being double the American and European groups.

The following is thought to be a complete list of American and European correspondents:

Name	Press Connection	Local Address
Morris J. Harris	*Associated Press*	4 Ave. Edward VII
James P. Howe	,, ,,	,, ,,
A. T. Steele	,, ,,	,, ,,
Harry Cooper	,, ,,	,, ,,
Orlando Blackburn	,, ,,	,, ,,
Miles Vaughn	*United Press*	1c Kiukiang Road
H. R. Ekins	,, ,,	,, ,,
Demaree C. Bess	,, ,,	,, ,,
Randall Gould	,, ,,	,, ,,
Donald K. King	,, ,,	,, ,,
John Goette	*International News (Hearst)*	Cathay Hotel
Floyd Gibbons	,, ,,	,, ,,
Carl Von Wiegend	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. M. D. Hoste	,, ,,	c/ North-China D.N.
C. J. Chancellor	*Reuters Service*	4 Ave. Edward VII
M. J. Cox	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
F. J. Oliver	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
O. T. Breakspear	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
S. S. Moosa	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
Christine Demer		
Hallett Abend	*New York Times*	21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
J. Robinson	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
Victor Keen	*New York Herald-Tribune*	4 Ave. Edward VII
Reginald Sweetland	*Chicago Daily News*	750 Avenue Joffre
J. B. Powell	*Chicago Tribune*	38 Ave. Edward VII
Edgar Snow	*Consolidated Press New York Sun*	104 Bubbling Well
Peggy Hull	*New York Daily News*	Cathay Hotel
Percy Finch	*London Daily Mail*	c/ North China D.N.
David Frasar	*London Times*	c/ N. C. D. N.
Edwin Haward	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
Edwin Haward	*London News-Chronicle*	,, ,, ,,
H. K. Strachan	*Exchange Telegraph Co.*	,, ,, ,,
J. B. Powell	*Manchester Guardian*	38 Ave. Edward VII
Edgar Snow	*London Herald*	104 Bubbling Well
P. Palamountain	*Australian Press Assn.*	38 Ave. Edward VII
R. Peyton-Griffin	*Australian Sun Papers*	c/ N. C. D. N.
W. Sorge	*Local Anzieger, (Germany)*	Plaza Hotel
Dr. W. Vogel	*Hamburger Fremdenblatt, etc.*	24 The Bund
G. Tonn	*Wolff Service Trans-Ocean*	72 Szechuen Rd.
BaronessUngern-Sternberg	*Berliner Tageblatt*	106 Route Edan
Agnes Smedley	*Frankfurter Zeitung*	1552 Ave. Joffre
Walter Bosshard	*Ullstein Press (Germany)*	Cathay Hotel
G. S. Moresthe	*Petit Parisien*	c/Journal de Shanghai 21 Rue de Consulat
Rene Laurens	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
Mme. Viollis	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
Albert Londres	*Le Journal (Paris)*	
D'Auxion de Ruffe	*Le Matin*	8 Quai de France
Henry Barde	*Havas Service*	
V. Rover	*Tass News Service (Russian)*	375 Route Albert

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Whole Chinese Nation Stirred by Japanese Aggressions in Shanghai

BY HOH CHIH-HSIANG

During the past twenty years since the establishment of the Republic, China has weathered many a national storm in her checkered career, but never at any time has the entire nation been so violenty stirred as at present by the Japanese armed aggression in Shanghai, the nerve center of the whole country. Spreading like a wide fire across Continental China, the news of Japanese invasion of her premier port of trade and the horrible details of Japanese military atrocities are arousing the greatest resentment and indignation among both the people in China and the Chinese nationals abroad. China is now facing an unprecedented national crisis and her people realize it most acutely. They realize that the fortunes of the nation are at stake and their very personal future is deeply involved in the serious developments in Shanghai. The present war here is indeed a matter of life or death to China. It is her last opportunity to demonstrate her capability to defend herself against foreign aggression and preserve her national independence. And her people are fully prepared and determined to make any sacrifices to see that their future status will be that of men of a great independent China and not that of slaves to a dominant and ruthless Japan.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, the spirit of Nationalism has progressed by leaps and bounds throughout the country. Civil wars have ceased. Political differences among military and civil leaders have sunk into oblivion. Even the Communists are "suspending" their rebellious activities in order not to embarrass the Government authorities in the handling of the present delicate situation. All classes of people, men and women, young and old, are rallying together as one man to face the crisis and offering all they have to save the nation from the clutches of a ruthless common enemy.

Upon the achievement of real unity in China, Japan finds herself utterly helpless in opposing an indignant and outraged nation of four hundred millions of people, a quarter of mankind and has to resort to baseless propaganda to sow dissensions among the Chinese people and to appease the hostility of the world. Japanese propagandists, in order to distract the attention of the world from the present grave situation in the Far East and discredit the valiant 19th Chinese Route Army in Shanghai are daily lying to the world that her military adventures in Shanghai are a mere "Local Incident" and that neither the Chinese Government nor the majority of Chinese people is seriously interested in it. They further tell the world that they are fighting only the army of an individual commander in Shanghai and not warring against the Chinese Government or antagonizing the whole Chinese people. These manufactured rumors and wilful distortions of truth can fool nobody—certainly no enlightened and well-informed people—but her own people at home. In normal times, rumors of this sort would be utterly worthless of notice not to say refutation, but in view of the serious effects which these rumors might produce in the world at large, it is necessary to give them a slashing rebuttal.

Whole Chinese Nation in Earnest

To say that the Chinese people in general are indifferent or disinterested in the Shanghai crisis is a gross misrepresentation of fact and an insult to the intelligence of the world. The Chinese people have always been keenly alive to any national crisis and every foreign aggression has inevitably produced a violent national reaction. They have regarded the Manchurian Affair with as intense an interest as they do the present Shanghai situation. It may be most convincingly noted that immediately upon the outbreak of the Manchurian Episode last September, the Anti-Japanese boycott Movement spread and intensified throughout the whole country and the nation was aflame with the Japanese open robbery of our three richest provinces. As the reaction in China Proper gradually intensified, Sino-Japanese relations become more and more strained and finally precipitated the present Shanghai crisis. If the Chinese people were for one moment indifferent towards the aggressions of Japan and did not react with that sharp-edged economic weapon, the existing hostilities in Shanghai would have been avoided.

The present Shanghai affair is bound to have and in fact has already had, greater reactions in all parts of the country than the Manchurian affair. War in Shanghai is war at the door of every Chinese and nobody can afford to view the serious situation here with equanimity. Shanghai is the most important trade center of China and any serious developments in Shanghai will inevitably affect the whole country due to its trade connections. The war here brings home to every Chinese the imminent dangers to life and excites most hostile feelings. The failure of China's continued policy of forbearance to Japanese aggressions and oppressive action has thoroughly convinced all classes of Chinese people that the only course now open to China is to resist by force the Japanese encroachment with the strength of the Chinese nation. The bloodshed caused and atrocities committed by the Japanese military in Shanghai through shelling and air bombing defenseless populations has served only to further arouse the hostility of the people and stiffen their resistance.

By No Means a "Local Incident"

That the Shanghai crisis in not a mere "Local Incident" but a nationalissue of first magnitude is well evidenced by the great activity displayed by both the Government and the people. The Government has since the outbreak of hostilities always viewed the situation with utmost concern and indignation. In order to avoid being coerced by Japan to sign any treaty detrimental to China's territorial integrity, the Government has deemed it necessary to remove its Capital from Nanking to Loyang and has repeatedly announced its determintion to prepare for a prolonged armed resistance and bitter struggle against the Japanese. The 19th Route Army has always acted under the direct orders of the Government in resisting the Japanese and there has never been any disagreement between the commanders of the Army and the Government in regard to the policy of armed resistance as carried out here. To enable the Army to execute its policy, the Government has been financing it from the beginning and keeping it supplied with ammunition and army reinforcements. At present, the 19th Route Army and the 5th Route Army composed of two crack divisions are fighting shoulder to shoulder at the front. The latter Army is re-organized from the National Guards and Salt Smuggling Prevention Force and was formerly under the direct commands of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The 4th Army of the Ironsides under command of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei is marching from Hunan to Hankow, thence down river to Shanghai and will join the defence force here in fighting the Japanese. At the same time, the various leading commanders of the national army are daily petitioning the Government for marching orders to proceed to Shanghai to share the glory of defending China's land against a foreign foe. Canton military leaders have remitted large sums of money for the support of the 19th Route Army here, while large quantities of ammunition are being contributed by various army divisions. The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has dispatched official messages of commendation to the officers of the defence force and also made large donations to encourage and cheer the officers in their valiant and loyal defence of Shanghai, while some leading members of the Committee have since the start of hostilities remained here, actively assisting the Army operations. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself was at one time at Chenju to confer with the leading commanders of the 19th Route Army and personally inspected the defence lines on the three fronts at Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung. Considering the closest attention thus being paid by both the Government and military leaders of the country, the Japanese propaganda that the Government is not interested in or opposed to the armed defence of Shanghai is a wilful perversion of the existing facts.

That the whole nation is thoroughly aroused and inflamed by the Shanghai crisis is most pronouncedly evidenced by the fact that the 19th Route Army is receiving continuous substantial support in the form of money and comforts from all sections of the country as well as from the Chinese Nationals abroad. While the Shanghai bankers and business concerns are bearing the lion share of the military expenses, money contributions are pouring forth from all provinces of the country. The overseas Chinese Nationals in America, Europe, Australia and Straits Settlements are most generous in their contributions and have voluntarily organised campaigns for the solicitation of funds to replenish the war chest, while rich merchants are donating airplanes for the army's use. Internally, civilian

organizations are vying with one another in seeking the honor of demonstrating their patriotism by remitting funds to Shanghai to finance the campaign. Even flood-devastated areas are responding most liberally to the call of the national crisis despite their hardships. In the history of the Republic, perhaps, no other national event has received so much public support as the present anti-Japanese resistance in Shanghai.

Shanghai war refugees returning to their homes in the interior districts bring with them horrible eye-witness stories of atrocities and ruthless destruction of Chinese properties by the Japanese in Shanghai—which stir up a nation-wide anti-Japanese feeling. As these stories become widely circulated, hostility towards the Japanese intensifies and the anti-Japanese boycott is vigorously enforced. Students in various parts of China are organising lecture parties, publishing the Japanese atrocities on Chinese in Shanghai to the people in the interior. Patriotic youths are banding themselves into Volunteer corps and converging on Shanghai from different parts of the country to offer their lives for the defence of their fatherland. Farmers and coolies in the interior are arming themselves with pikes and spears prepared for an indefinite resistance. Children are shouting out slogans, "Overthow Japanese Militarism" and "Avenge the massacre of innocent Chinese by Japanese in Shanghai." Women are also doing their bit in the crisis; many of them very are making blankets and jackets for the soldiers at the front. Better educated girls are volunteering their services as nurses in hospitals to attend to and comfort their wounded brethren. Public spirited citizens are organizing societies for the relief of the families of the martyrs who have paid their supreme sacrifices for their country during the recent battles in Shanghai. The entire nation is intensely aroused over the stirring events in Shanghai and rally to the support of the 19th Route Army in its defence. Could there be any more universal and spontaneous expression of patriotic sentiment and demonstration of the intense interest on the part of the Chinese Nation? Could a "mere Local Incident" arouse so much feeling among a vast people? Could the Japanese propaganda alleging lack of interest by the Chinese people in the Shanghai situation be more thoroughly discredited than by these plain facts?

The whole country is conscious of a foreign foe whose aggressive activities are threatening the very existence of the Nation. A stern realization of this grim fact would move even the weakest and most apathetic Chinese to indignation, and impel him to put up a resistance against the enemy. The fond Japanese dream of coercing a Chinese Government to sign humiliating treaties ceding Chinese territories will be most bitterly disappointed. No Chinese Government, however weak it may be, can dare to run counter to the wishes of the people at present in concluding any unfavorable treaties with Japan, and the people will never sanction any agreement impairing China's territorial sovergnty.

The present crisis is the most acute and final test of the competence of the Kuomintang as a ruling power in China. Its future hinges upon the success or failure in its defence of the country against the Japanese aggression. If it can successfully repel Japan and recover the lost territority, its domination may last for a time. If it should fail in this great trust which the Chinese people have put in it, the era of the Kuomintang will be at an end and Communists supersede it as the next ruling power in China, because the communist party is the next largest and best organized party in China. But even if the Communists should gain ascendency in China the present armed resistance against Japan will not be abandoned, but will be continued with renewed vigor and bitterness to the very end.

Are Frenchtown Gambling Joints Still Operating?

The storm and stress through which Shanghai is now passing has not been sufficient apparently to induce the authorities of the local French Concession to close all of the gambling houses which have been operating in that area for so many months. According to report, the large Chinese gambling houses have been closed, but two large foreign owned and managed houses are said to still be operating, one being located on Route Ferguson in the residentinl section. It was stated that patrons recently received a notice telling them to visit the place before 10 o'clock at night when the curfew is enforced and then remain on the premises until 4 a. m. when the curfew regulations expire.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

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SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

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No. 68

SOCONY FOR ECONOMY GASOLINE

JAPANESE ARMY PUSHES FORWARD WITH ADDITIONAL TROOPS—CAPTURES SHANGHAI

(*Continued from page 10*)

carried out in the interior of the country with the object of destroying the Chinese railways. The Japanese notification stated that sufficient notice of proposed raids would be given to allow the civilian population time to get out of danger.

Day by day the Japanese forces, with sheer weight of metal and heavy units of all the modern implements of warfare are gradually pushing the Chinese back. The Chinese losses have been admittedly heavy, considerably more than those of the Japanese. On March 1 the Japanese were concentrating their attacks on the Chinese second line of defense at Taziang, about half way between Shanghai and Liuho, the latter being the point at which the Japanese have been landing large numbers of troops under the protection of warships. Heavy firing was in progress daily between Chinese and Japanese artillery units in the area to the North of the Foreign Settlement. The Japanese launched a heavy offensive on March 1 along the entire Kiangwan front, features of which were infantry sorties and bombing raids. The Japanese during the day took all Chinese positions west of the upper reaches of the Hongkew creek. The Markham road railway yards were considerably damaged by Japanese air raids and further large sections of Chapei were reduced to ashes as the result of similar air raids. The bombing of Chapei was witnessed from the lookout stations of the American troops on duty in the International Settlement.

As the result of the Japanese threatening their rear the Nineteenth Route Army began to withdraw on all fronts on March 1 and continuing on the following day. The Chinese troops fell back on Chenju, Szeking and some as far as Sungkiang. The Japanese followed up the retreating Chinese close behind. At the time of writing the abandonment of the Shanghai North station and also of the Woosung forts is indicated. The Chinese retreat was conducted in orderly fashion and there was no attempt made to enter the French Concession or the International Settlement. Japanese air planese bombed Chenju, Kating, Nanziang and other points. General Tsai Ting-kai announced that a new line of defense will be taken up at Nanziang. The Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety of Nantao on the night of March 1 issued an order that no opposition be offered Japanese armed forces attempting to enter the native city from either the river or land side. The net result of the operations is that the Japanese have captured Shanghai—except the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Japanese military operations at present in China include those in North and South Manchuria, the Shanghai area, Tientsin, and Hankow. The distance from Imienpo, on the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway in North Manchuria, to Shanghai is more than a thousand miles. A batch of 200 Japanese bluejackets arrived at Hankow February 28 and immediately entered recently erected barracks in the Japanese Concessions. Large supplies of ammunition have also arrived in Hankow for the use of the Japanese forces there. Large stores of military supplies were also brought to Tangku on February 29 and later transported to the Japanese Concession in Tientsin.

⁂

A RESUME OF PREVIOUS OPERATIONS

February 28 marked the completion of a full month of the Japanese military activities in the Yangtsze Valley, dating from the initial invasion of the Chapei district by Japanese Marines on the night of January 28. The adventure proved disastrous for the Japanese Marines owing to the resistance put up by the Chinese Nineteenth Route Army. The Japanese, however, devastated the district by means of airplane bombing. The local clash which was precipitated on the night of January 28 has now developed into genuine war despite the absence of an official declaration by either side. When the fight started in the form of street clashes in the Chapei district, which adjoins the International Settlement, only Japanese sailors and Marines were involved on the Japanese side while the Chinese combatants were confined to units of the Cantonese Nineteenth Route Army. Finding themselves unable to cope with the Chinese resistance, the Japanese were compelled to bring regular troops here. The first contingent consisted of a Mixed Brigade of 3,000 troops which arrived at Woosung on February 6. This was followed on February 14 by the Ninth division, consisting of about 18,000 men, thus bringing the total number of Japanese combatants, including the Naval and Marine units and auxiliaries of the aviation branch, etc. at that date to about 30,000. The Chinese, who originally began the operations with about 20,000 troops of the Cantonese 19th Route Army gradually increased their forces by the addition of artillery units from General Chiang Kai-shek's National Guards belonging to the Chinese 87th and 88th Divisions, so that by the beginning of this month the Chinese forces opposing the Japanese numbered about 40,000. In the interim a portion of the 47th Division under General Shang Kuan and one Mixed Brigade under General Liang Kuang-ying have arrived and taken up positions in the Shanghai area. General Shan Kuan's troops had recently been involved in an anti-Communist campaign in Hupeh province, while General Liang's Mixed Brigade consists of some of the best troops formerly under the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang.

Japanese reinforcements, which are stated to belong to the Fourteenth Division from Sunomiya began streaming ashore from ten or more transports moored alongside the Changkahpang Wharf near Woosung on the forenoon of February 27. On the same afternoon further Japanese troops were landed at the Hongkew Wharf and the Wayside Wharf in the International Settlement. The transport which landed at the Wayside Wharf had on board about 2,000 men. half of whom were in civilian clothes, apparently consisting of reservists who will assist in transport and road construction work behind the battle lines. A Japanese cruiser also landed further troops at the Wayside Wharf during the night. The total number of Japanese troops brought to Shanghai (and Woosung) during February 27 and the succeeding night is estimated at 5,500 regulars, and about a thousand reservists. The 3,000 who were landed at Woosung were used as reinforcements of the Japanese right wing which

stretches in a semicircular formation from Woosung, just south of Woosung creek, through the country to Miaohungchen, which was the farthest Western point reached by the Japanese up until the beginning of this month. The entire Japanese line from the Settlement border to Woosung measures roughly eight to ten miles.

It is an anomalous state of affairs that although the invasion of Shanghai by many thousands of Japanese troops was stated by the Japanese Government to be for the purpose of "protecting the lives and properties of the Japanese residents of Shanghai," the greater part of the 25,000 Japanese residents ordinarily living in Shanghai have left the city and gone to Nagasaki where many of them are living in tents and improvised dwellings. The fact should not be lost sight of that although the actual area occupied by the Japanese is comparatively small, it includes on its eastern side fronting on the Whangpoo River some of Shanghai's most valuable water frontage and wharfage sites. The area in Chapei occupied by the Japanese includes the entire site of the proposed Chinese Greater Municipality of Shanghai Civic Center, two excellent race tracks, three golf courses, three Chinese Universities, and numerous towns and villages and the homes of rich Chinese, in addition to about 30 square miles of rich rice land. The property damage caused by the Japanese so far in the Shanghai area is estimated at a hundred million Mexican dollars.

Central Executive Council Holding Plenary Session at Loyang

Amidst the booming of cannon and the rat-tat-tat of the machine guns in the Shanghai area, the National Government maintains its regular routine, the principal executive offices having been removed to Loyang owing to the fact that Nanking was not considered safe in view of the existing war situation. Not only is the Chinese government functioning, but a despatch from Loyang May 1 stated that Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, General Ho Ying-ching, Minister for War, and several other members of the Central Executive Council had arrived at the new capital to attend the second pleanary session of the Council. Mr. Wang stated that China is determined to invoke Article XVI of the League Covenant, providing for economic sanctions.

American Chamber of Commerce Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce held Feb. 27, the following were elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Chamber for the ensuing year:

C. R. Bennet, The National City Bank of New York; P. H. Bordwell, American Mail Line; T. C. Britton, Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U. S. A; Wm. S. Fleming, Fleming. Franklin & Allman; Chester Fritz, The American Meta, Co., Ltd; P. S. Hopkins, Shanghai Power Company; L. H, Nuland, The Texas Company (China) Ltd: J. F. Rhamel Shanghai Telephone Company; A. E. Schumacher, The Chase Bank; O. D. Terrell, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd; F. J. Twogood, Standard Oil Co., of New York, Inc. T. C. Britton, who formerly was vice-president of the organization, succeeds C. H. French of Andersen, Meyer and Company, as President.

American Evacuation Committee Makes Tentative Arrangements

Both the American and British communities in Shanghai have made tentative arrangements for eventual evacuation of the city in case such action, for any reason, should become advisable. An American Evacuation Committee has been organized, with Major A. Bassett as chairman. The Committee has sent to all American citizens a form to be filled out giving the essential details as to citizenship, number in the family and so on.

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Pinkettes, by cleansing the food tract, tone up the digestion, restore lost appetite, make you feel brighter and better after the first dose. For biliousness, "liver," sick headaches, coated tongue, bad breath, facial blemishes, Pinkettes make you well and keep you well. Take them at weekends.

Men and Events

The death occurred in Shanghai March 1 of Mrs. M. T. Z. Tyau, wife of Dr. Tyau, until recently director of publicity at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Richard Wood, who for upwards of 20 years had been associated with the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, departed for Scotland on retirement Feb. 26, accompanied by Mrs. Wood.

The death occurred in Shanghai Feb. 29 of Charles A. Stewart, an American citizen connected with the local tobacco industry. He had for 12 years been in charge of the Police Specials section at the Central station.

Telegrams from New York during the week stated that influential Americans have formed an Anti-Japanese Boycott Association, this action being taken despite repeated official opposition to such a measure.

Service from the Chinese Government Chenju radio station was temporarily halted on March 1 as the result of war damage. The service was carried on by means of auxiliary transmitters located in the International Settlement.

The Ministry of Railways appointed Messrs. Li Shih-yang, Huang Ting-sheng, Hsia Chuan-shou and Lo Ting-chun as members of a Special Committee to take over full control of the Chengting-Taiyuanfu Railway as from March 1.

General Yen Hsi-shan, famed "Model Governor" of Shansi, who had been living in political retirement for more than a year, re-emerged into the limelight Feb. 27 when he formally assumed his new post as Pacification Commissioner for Shansi.

Commander Fred B. Colby, age 52, officer in charge of the United States Navy Purchasing and Disburing Office here, died at the Country Hospital on Feb. 29 of pneumonia. He is survived by his widow, now residing at the Cathay Mansions.

A crowd of 7,000 persons armed with brickbats and lathis attacked the Sheohar Police Station at Patna, India, March 1. Four of the rioters were killed and eight wounded when the police fired into the crowd. A policemen and and two Gurkha military police were injured.

Dr. H. H. Kung, until recently Minister of Industries in the Nanking government, has decided to remain in Shanghai instead of going to Loyang to attend the government conference, in order that he may devote his attention to the directing of general hospital work for wounded soldiers.

The Russian community in Shanghai has been agitated during the week by an altercation which occurred recently between some Russian police specials and a British police special in the billiard room of the Hongkew police station. A general resignation of Russian police specials took place as a result of their not receiving an apology which they considered adequate in the circumstances.

Shanghai continues to recive adequate food supplies and all the various public markets are open as usual. Supplies of beef are somewhat scarce and as a result prices are high, with the result that residents generally are turning to other forms of food. The large market in Hongkew and the markets in the eastern district are poorly patronized owing to the general exodus of residents from those sections.

William S. A. Pott, son of Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, President of St. John's University, Shanghai, was married December 30 at New York City to Mrs. Eleanor W. Paul. Mr. Pott was formerly a member of the faculty of St. John's University and later became professor of philosophy in the University of Virginia. He then headed the department of Oriental history and languages in California University, but later retired to join the head organization of General Motors, where be is now employed.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, acting on the suggestion of Messrs. C. J. Doughty & Co., has recommended to its members to deal with the present unemployment situation in Shanghai arising out of the war and particularly as the result of the great majority of shopkeepers and the native banks going on "strike", to set an example by carrying on business as usual and try to convince workers and business men of all nationalities that it is to their advantage to follow this example.

Chinese shops and business concerns in the International Settlement and French Concesssion resumed business March 1, in accordance to a decision of the general meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. This decision was reached at the urgent suggestion of General Tsai Ting-kai. The Shanghai Municipal authorities have been approached by representatives of the Chamber to afford adequate protection to Chinese merchants after the resumption of business. The shops and merchants had been on strike since the Japanese invasion on January 28.

Who's Who in China

Tseng Chao-lun, Chemist and University professor; born in Changsha, Hunan, May 25, 1899; studied Chinese classics under private tutors 1905-12; attended Yali (Yale-in-China) Middle School, 1913-15; Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1915-20; went to U.S.A. for advanced education, 1920; studied in Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M. I. T.), Boston, 1920-26; S. B. (in chemical engineering); M. I. T., 1923; D. Sc. (in chemistry), M. I. T., 1926; honorary fellow in Chemistry, M. I. T., 1925-26; held many offices in the Chinese Students' Alliance, Science Society of China, Chinese Engineering Society, etc. during his stay in America; returned to China, 1926; dean of the college of science, Great China University, Shanghai, 1926; chief chemist of the Experimental Arsenal, Canton, and commissioned officer of the Peoples' Revolution Army, 1926-27; associate professor of Organic chemistry and China Foundation professor for the Improvement of Teaching of Science, National Central University, Nanking, 1927-31; head of the department of chemical engineering, National Central University, 1929-31; member of the organization committee of the National Research Institute, 1928; was specially called to Peiping to reorganise the chemistry department of the National University of Peking; now China Foundation research professor of chemistry and head of the department of chemistry, National University of Peking; also advisor to the chemical section of the National Research Institute and member of Planning Committee of the National Bureau of Reconstruction; author of a number of research papers and scientific articles published in the various journals and magazines; most recent research done (in collaboration with Miss Ju-Hwa Chu) on the chemistry and manufacture of d-glutamic acid; address: Department of Chemistry, National University, Peiping.

Tseng Chao-lun
曾照掄

曾照掄，湖南長沙人，年三十二歲，幼肄業於長沙耶理中學，繼入清華大學，一九廿年赴美留學，入麻省理工大學得化學工程學士，博士等學位，一九二六年回國任上海大夏大學理科主任，繼任廣州兵工廠化學技師旋加入國民革命軍北伐，一九廿七年至一九三十一年任南京中央大學化學教授，化學工程主任，中央研究院研究員等現任北平國學立大化學系主任及中央建設委員會委員，著有化學論文多篇散見各報及雜誌中，通信處，北平大學理科學系

The Farce of Japanese "Protection"

(*From the N. C. D. News, Shanghai* (*Feb. 25, 1932*)

If serious notice was ever given to the idea that Japanese action was solely concerned with the defence of the Settlement, it is obviously ruled quite out of court when 50,000 troops are in question. It could hardly be contended that 50,000 troops were necessary to protect 20,000 Japanese, of whom 8,000 have been evacuated since the trouble began.

Crisis in Flood Relief Work

The Flood Corporation for China, organized to preserve the assets of the National Flood Relief Commission and continue its dyke and relief work in order to avert the disastrous floods of last year, has cabled John D. Rockfeller, Jr., asking him for a contribution of G. $1,000,000—conditioned upon the corporation raising a similar amount through public subscription. The contribution requested is on the dollar for dollar basis, i.e. Mr. Reckefeller would double every dollar the Corporation receives up to a million dollars.

The newly formed Flood Corporation has taken over from the National Flood Relief Commission all its assets of flour and wheat and authorized the Corporation to receive and disburse all contributions for carrying on the work of the Commission.

This action on the part of the Commission is one of the results of the present Chinese-Japanese crisis as the Commission is faced with the necessity of halting its work in building dikes and feeding the twenty five million people affected by last year's flood. The Commission's previous sources of revenue have been radically curtailed as they were based on a surtax from customs revenues, railroad tickets, and the Commission's bond sinking fund as well as contributions. It is estimated that the Corporation will have to raise Mex. $10,000,000. —if the work of the Commission is to be completed. Failure to raise the funds will result in an almost immediate cessation of dyke and relief work, and the floods of last year will this spring be more wide-spread and communisim, which gained a footing in the flooded areas at last year, will be able to have an easy gate-way in the afflicted areas.

The Corporation must keep the 228,000 dike workers at present employed in the Yangtse valley at work and it must arrange and effect the huge task of shipping cargo and materials to these workers and the fellow men who are starving in many areas.

The Flood Corporation has as its executive vice-president, Sir John Hope-Simpson, present Director General of the National Flood Relief Commission. William P. Hunt, shipping operator, is President of the Corporation, and the other officers include John Earl Baker, relief worker in the Far East, Leonard Everett, shipowner, F. E. Lynch, banker, J. W. Carney and Rev. E. B. Lobenstine.

There are at present about 10,000 tons of wheat destined for flood relief purposes, the wheat being stored, some in Pootung and the remainder at various interior ports in China. The newly formed Flood Corporation for China has been incorporated under American law. This move has been taken with the hope of preventing this wheat being seized by the Japanese military forces on one pretext or the other.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Irregular — **Business Done** 700,000 Shares
March 2, 1932

1931-1932 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Feb. 29	Tues. Mar. 1
23½	3⅛	—	Adams Express	4⅞	4⅞
182¾	62¼	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	76¼	77
42¾	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	11¾	11
129¾	54⅛	*4.00	American Can	66½	67⅝
51¾	6⅛	—	American & Foreign Power	7¼	7¼
31½	3¼	—	American & For. Power W.	Mutl.	4
58½	12¾	.50	American Smelting	15	15
201¾	107¾	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	126⅛	127
132¾	64	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	80¾	82¼
80¾	23⅛	3.00	American Waterworks	29⅝	Mutl.
43¼	8⅞	—	Anaconda Copper	9¼	9¼
295½	84½	4.00	Auburn Automobiles	85⅛	91¼
87⅞	12¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17
70⅝	16¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	21⅛	21½
76⅛	34¾	*3.00	Borden Company	39	39¼
30¾	9	1.00	Borg Warner	10¾	10⅝
45⅝	10¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	17½	17⅝
131½	26⅝	—	Case J. I.	35⅜	35⅝
54⅛	13½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	17	16½
25⅝	10⅝	1.00	Chrysler	12¼	12¼
20¾	5	.30	Cities Service, Co.	6⅛	6¼
45⅝	11⅝	150	Columbia Gas & Electric	13¾	13⅝
12	3	.30	Commonwealth & Southern	3⅞	3⅞
2¾	⅜	—	" " warr.	½	½
109⅝	54¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	62	62⅜
12	5⅜	—	Continental Oil	6	6⅛
86⅝	36¼	*3.00	Corn Products	44⅛	44⅜
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1⅜	1¾
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	52	52
107	46⅜	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	54	54½
185¾	73	5.00	Eastman Kodak	78⅛	79
61	8¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	9¾	9⅞
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	3½	3⅛
54¾	17⅞	1.60	General Electric	19¾	20⅛
56	28¼	3.00	General Foods	35½	35⅞
48	19½	2.00	General Motors	20¾	21
84⅛	20⅛	5.00	General Railway Signal	25¼	25⅛
38¾	9¼	—	Gillette	20	20⅜
42⅛	14½	2.50	Gold Dust	17½	17⅜
20⅞	3⅜	—	Goodrich Rubber	Mutl.	4⅜
52¾	12⅞	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	15⅝	15½
22⅜	5¼	.50	Granby	6	Mutl.
62½	14¾	3.00	International Cement	15¼	16
4	⅛	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅜	1⅜
60½	22	1.50	International Harvester	23⅝	23½
20⅛	7		International Nickel	7¾	8⅛
38¾	7	.60	International Tel. & Tel.	10½	10½
80¾	15⅝	1.00	Johns Manville	21¾	19¼
31½	9⅝	.50	Kennecott	9⅛	9¼
27¾	4¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	7¼	7⅛
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	55⅞	56
63½	23¼	3.00	Loew's: Inc	31⅛	31⅛
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	14⅝	14¾
19	1½	—	Ludlum Steel	4⅛	4¼
29¼	6⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	9⅛	9⅛
40⅞	15	2.00	Nash Motors	17¼	17⅛
108½	34½	4.00	National City Bk. bid price	Mutl.	49¾
14¾	4¾	.40	Nevada Consolidated Co.	4⅛	4¼
132¼	24⅞	—	New York Central	29	29½
90¼	26⅝	—	North American Aviation	—	36⅝
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	35	35¼
11⅞	3½	.40	Packard Motors	3⅞	3¾
50¼	5½	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	9⅞	9¾
64	16¼	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	19	18⅝
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	3	Mutl.
6⅝	3⅞	—	Phillips Petroleum	5	5
96	44⅝	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	56½	55¼
27½	5⅛	—	Radio Corporation	9	9
24½	2¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	5⅛	Mutl.
54½	32⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	37¾	38⅜
63¼	28	2.50	Sears Roebuck	33	32¾
10¼	2½	—	Shell Union	3⅝	3⅝
23⅜	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	Mutl.	8
26½	8⅜	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9⅞	9⅞
54½	28⅜	2.00	Southern California Edison	31¼	31½
88¾	25⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	28⅜	33¼
53½	25¾	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	28¼	28¼
26¼	9⅞	2.00	Texas Corporation	11⅝	11⅝
55¾	19½	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	24⅝	23⅞
18	2	—	Trans America	4⅝	4⅜
72	27⅛	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	32	32⅞
205⅛	65	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	82½	80
38⅞	9¾	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	15	15⅝
31¼	7½	.40	United Corporation	9	9
37½	15⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	19¾	19⅞
20¾	3½	—	U.S. Rubber	4¾	4½
152⅜	35½	2.00	U.S. Steel	46	46¾
76¾	11	—	Vanadium	16½	16⅞
20⅜	2⅛	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	3⅞	3
107¾	19⅞	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	29¾	29¾
72⅝	35	2.40	Woolworth	42	42½
*plus extras			Call Money	2½%	2½%

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

February 25, 1932.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE			Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock			55	—
Argentine Government	6 %	May 1,	1960	55	11.35
U. S. of Brazil	6½%	Oct. 15,	1957	21	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 %	Oct. 1,	1969	84¼	6.60
Chile Government	6 %	Sep. 1,	1961	12¼	—
Republic of Finland	6½%	Sep. 1,	1956	50	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½%	Oct. 1,	1954	54½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Apr. 15,	1938	36¼	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Oct. 15,	1960	35½	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 %	May 1,	1948	41	—
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 %	Aug. 1,	1948	23	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 %	Dec. 1,	1951	88	8.23
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 %	July 1,	1954	11½	—
City of Milan	6½%	Apr. 1,	1952	64½	10.81
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½%	Sep. 1,	1959	13	—
Republic of Peru	6 %	Oct. 1,	1961	6¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 %	Apr. 1,	1955	34¼	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 %	Oct. 1,	1940	60½	—
Saxon Public Works	6½%	May 1,	1951	17	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation	5½%	May 1,	1949	78½	7.50
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	5 %	Jan. 1,	2000	10¼	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 %	Jan. 1,	1947	54½	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 %	May 1,	1957	75	7.16
International Match Corporation	5 %	Jan. 15,	1941	56½	—
The Mead Corp. w.w.	6 %	May 1,	1945	49	—
National Steel Corp.	5 %	Apr. 1,	1956	75½	7.15
Japanese Government	6½%	Feb. 1,	1954	69¾	9.86
Japanese Government	5½%	May 1,	1965	59	9.64
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE					
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %		1925	54½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %		1913/60	54	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %		1913/60	52½	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %		1912	35	—
Shanghai-NankingRailway	5 %		1904/08	36½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %		1908/38	62½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %		1911/1951	16	—
Tientsin-PukowRailway	5 %		1908/09	10	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICAITON

The public is hereby informed that under Government instructions the shipment of copper from Shanghai either coastwise or abroad is prohibited as from the 26th February, 1932.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 26th February, 1932.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 24th February, 1932.

Last Saturday the 20th inst saw the commencement of the undertaking by the Japanese Forces to bring about the withdrawal of the Chinese Soldiery to a distance of 20 kilometres in accordance with the conditions of an ultimatum presented by the former. That struggle now continues, and it is idle to expect any business activity or to comment thereon.

A grave feature, outside hostilities, is the continued stoppage of the payment of Native Bank Orders, which in itself would have paralyzed trade without other difficulties being present.

Pressure for immediate cash has resulted in a substantial rise in exchange rates this week.

Silver:—On the 13th inst. was 19 1/16d. for spot and 19 1/16d. forward, and U.S. $ 0.30, and closes today at 19 3/16d, 20 1/8d, and U.S. $ 0.31.

India has sold; China bought and sold; America has been a small buyer for spot; markets generally reported featureless and idle.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 11th inst was 1/10 3/32d; raised on the 20th inst. to 1/10 3/32d; on the 22nd inst. to 1/11d; on the 23rd to 1/11 1/32d, and today to 1/11 1/32d.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 63,291,000 an increase of Tls. 595,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 194,640,000 an increase of $ 1,500,000
Estimated value Tls. 203,000,000 as against Tls. 209,360,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 18	Friday Feb. 19	Saturday Feb. 20	Monday Feb. 22	Tuesday Feb. 23	Wed. Feb. 24
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T. TonLondon	1/10.652	1/10 3/4	1/10 1/2	1/ 0 3/4	1/11	1/11 1/4	1/11 1/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/10 3/4	1/10 3/4	1/10 7/8	1/11	1/11 1/4	1/11 1/32
4 m/s ,,	—	1/10 31/32	1/10 31/32	1/ 0 31/32	1/11 1/32	1/11 1/32	1/11 1/32
T/T on India	124,771	125	125	125 3/4	126 1/2	128	129 1/4
T/T on France	874,652	828	829	814	838	852	863
T/T on N.Y.	32,272	32 5/8	32 5/8	32 7/8	33	33 1/2	34
T/TonDemand		32 5/8	32 5/8	32 7/8	33	33 1/2	34
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		137 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/4	141 1/4	143
T/TonH'kong	76.049	77	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	75 1/8
T/T on Japan	112 576	108 nom.	105 nom.	101 nom.	101 nom	100 nom.	98 nom.
T/T onBatavia	80 348	80 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4	83	84 1/4
T/T on Straits	123 761	123	123	122	121 1/2	120	119
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/11 805						
4m/s B/L D/P	868 522						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	—						
4 m/s 2/F Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y. Dcs	33.946						
4m/s ,, Docs	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	Feb. 18	Feb 19	Feb. 20	Feb 22	Feb 23	Feb. 24
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19 5/16	19 3/16	19 3/16	19 3/16	19 13/32	19 15/32
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 30	G.$.30	G.$.30 1/8	G.$.30 3/8	—	G.$.31
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 656	Tls. 651.00	Tls. 643.	Tls. 635.00	Tls. 613.00	Tls. 598.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	Tls. 112.00	Tls 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	Tls. 73.2 1/2	Tls. 73.2 5/8	Tls. 73.2 1/2	Tls. 73.5	Tls. 73.7	Tls. 73 63/32
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 88.19
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 347
London open of Market rate of Dis. 3m/s	4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 3/8
,, ,, 4 ,,	4%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/6
,, ,, 6 ,,	4%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/10 11/16

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands.

SHEAF CROWN, Dec. 11.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*	809,180
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	517

TYNE MARU, December 12.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.*100 *Pls.*	367
India-rubber, Old	,,	444
Enamels	*Galls.*	362
Lacquer	,,	347
Paints	,,	756

CHUSAN, December 14.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	8

CHINESE PRINCE, Dec. 14.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron, Scrap	*Pls.*	1,023
Borax	,,	504
Dextrine	,,	34
Flour, Corn	,,	504
Glucose	,,	247
Ink, Printing	,,	71
Sulphur Black	,,	211
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	34,928
Wax, Vegetable	,,	13
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	300
Motor-trucks,	,,	6
Shoes	*Pairs*	368
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	10,871
Motor Cars, and Trucks,		
Parts of	*G Units*	5,254
Machinery	,,	17,549

PRESIDENT MADISON, Dec. 15.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*80 *Pls.*	78.96
Yellow, ,, ,,	40 ,,	38.89
,, Dairen ,,	39 ,,	39.02
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai ...	*Bls.* 75 *Pls.*	73.55
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai ...	*Bls.* 24 ,,	77.63
Silk Embroidery ...	,,	0.34
,, Ponghees, Shantung	,,	0.58
Tea, Black, Congou,		
Hankow	*Pls.*	37
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	1,711
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	132
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	99
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	9
Brassware	,,	30
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	11,450

RHEXENOR, December 16.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 85,00 *Pls.*	29469

KWANSAI MARU, December 18.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*25 *Pls.*	25.04
Bristles Assorted	,,	43
Hides, Buffalo	,,	618
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	750

BURGERDYK, December 18.
(Agents: Java-China-Japan Lijn.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American...	*Bls.* 21,000 *Pls*	76,983

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Dec. 21.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	*Pls.*	209
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*20 ,,	18.67
Yellow Chungking, etc.	*Bls.*25 ,,	24.47
Feathers, Goose	,,	52
Hair, Human	,,	212
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	7,122
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	468

MARGARET DOLLAR, Dec. 21.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Wood Pulp, Chemical ...	*P's.*	2,810

TAIPING, December 21.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	*Pls.*	3.60
,, ,, Manchurian	,,	2.55
Tea, Green:		
Gunpower, Ningpo ...	*Pls.*	516
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	176
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	92
Tea, Leaf, Unfired:		
Wuhu, etc.	,,	1,852
Brassware	,,	8
Bristles, Assorted	,,	6
Skins, Goat, Untanned ..	,,	46
,, Sheep, ,, ...	*Pcs.*	3,400

WISCONSIN December, 21.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Bond	*Pls.*	935
,, Printing	,,	4,119
,, Wrapping	,,	779
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft.*	2,067,418
Laths	*Mills*	200

BUYO MARU, December 21.
(Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 1,820 *Pls.*	6,734
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,145

TAIYANG, December 21.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls.* 300 *Pls.*	743
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	27,473
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	20

VICTORIA CITY, Dec. 21.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.*88,99 *Pls.*	27,132

PRESIDENT HAYES, Dec. 21.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.*402 *Pls.*	754
Embroidery Cotton, ...	,,	15
Copper Wire.....	,,	8
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	12
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	23
Tin Plates, Stripes ...	,,	330
Washers	,,	17
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	*Tns.*	100
Zinc Sheets	,,	64
Canned Awabi	,,	38
Cheese	,,	5
Glue, others.....	,,	12
Ink, Printing	,,	536
Leather, Calf	,,	10
,, Sole	,,	17
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	117
Newspapers, Old	,,	5,271
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	119
Paper, Document	,,	33
,, Manila Board ...	,,	1,161
Pitch	,,	622
Raisins	,,	64
Ultramarine	,,	17
Wax, Paraffin	,,	840
Files.....	*Doz.*	1,329
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	528
Cigars	*Pcs.*	34025
Clocks	,,	480
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars and Truck	,,	316
Rubber Inner Tuber:		
For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	248

PRESIDENT HOOVER, Dec. 22.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Muslins, ...	*Pcs.*	466
,, Sheetings, Bleached	*Yds.*	5,075
,, Raw ...	*Bls.*1325 *Pls.*	3,243
Copper Sheets	,,	27
Tinned Plates, Plain.....	,,	5,483
Acid, Salicylic	,,	25
Borax	,,	84
Canned Asparagus	,,	34
,, Fruits, ...	,,	125
Fruits, Dried	,,	86
Ink, Printing.....	,,	20
Milk, Condensed	,,	29
Onions, Fresh	,,	154
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	69
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	274
,, Common Printing	,,	45
Raisins Dried	,,	208
Shrimps, Dried	,,	647
Soda Ash	,,	840
Sugar, Milk.....	,,	252
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	5,749
,, Linseed	,,	179
,, White	,,	5,712
Paints	,,	1,080
Canned Sardines	*Doz.*	2,180
Lemons, Fresh.....	*Pcs.*	34,950
Motor-cars	,,	7
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	564
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	119
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	8,199
Motor Cars and Trucks,		
Parts of.....	,,	1,437
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	126,250

SOMERVILLE, December 23.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	99,288

GOLDEN DRAGON, Dec. 23.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Borax, Powdered	*Pls.*	60
Paper, Chipboard	,,	1,853
Gasolene, in Case	*Galls.*	70,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Case ...	,,	340,800

BRAND, December 23.
Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated
From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	97,356

PRESIDENT WILSON, Dec. 24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*	22
,, ,, Shanghai	,,	2
Tea, Green:		
Other kinds, Wenchow	,,	5
,, ,, Shanghai	,,	3
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls* 350 ,,	346.92
Yellow, ,, ,,	10 ,,	9.94
,, others Ports	,, 25 ,,	24.41
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls* 45 *Pls.*	44.77
Silk, Refuse:		
Other Ports ...	*Bls.* 8 ,,	25.48
Silk Piece Goods	,,	3.44
Beancurd	,,	375
Brassware.....	,,	73
Chinaware	,,	51
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	53
Hair, Human	,,	138
Oil, Groundnut	,,	14
,, Wood	,,	306
Rhubarb	,,	25
Wool, Sheep's	,,	287
Hats, Buntal Fbire	*Pcs.*	864
,, Hemp.....	,,	9,400
,, Rush	,,	219,000
Skins, Lamb, Untanned..	,,	12,142
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.*9 *G.Units*	1,515

GOLDEN TIDE, December 24.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Chipboard.....	*Pls.*	8,996
Rubber Tires, Old	,,	764
Gasolene .....Galls.		114,781
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	170,000

FORTHBANK, December 24.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
Form U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls.* 2,239 *Pls.*	8,317

FERNBANK, December 26.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
Form U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls* 2,300 *Pls.*	8,170

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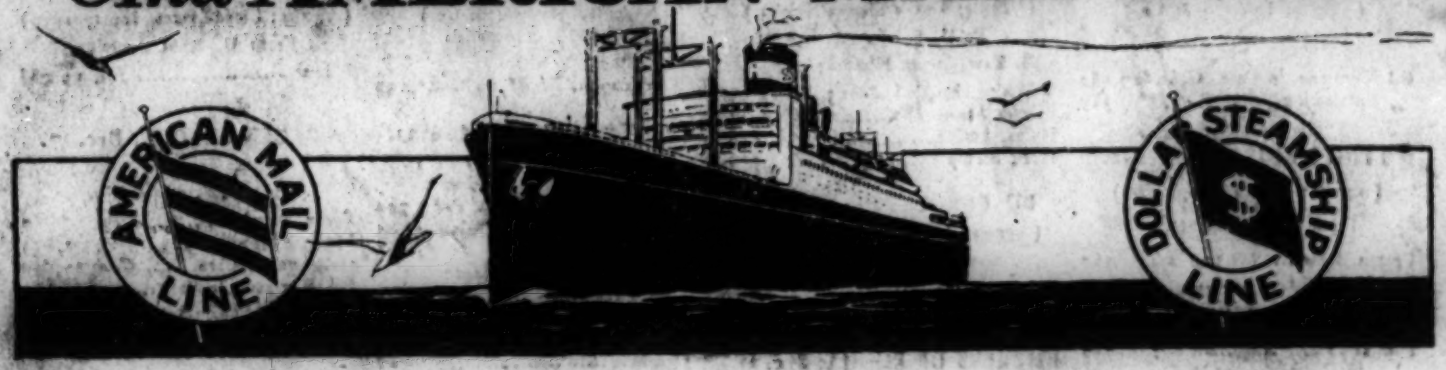
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
And AMERICAN MAIL LINE



President Liners

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